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# REPORT

ON THE

## ADMINISTRATION

OF

**H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions**

FOR THE YEAR

**1331 Fasli**

**( 6th October 1921 to 5th October 1922 A.D.)**

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PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

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## P R E F A C E

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*THIS Report has been compiled entirely by Mr. Inayat Husain, B. A., Assistant Financial Secretary, under my supervision to which I was able to give only such time as I could spare from other pressing work.*

*A separate publication is in course of preparation by the Special officer in charge of revision of the Hyderabad Gazetteer, which will be issued later as a companion volume to this Report. It will contain “Red Letter” Chapters, revised up to date, with fuller information than usual on (1) Physical Features (2) Historical Summary (3) Form of Administration (4) Land Tenures (5) Civil Divisions and (6) Details of the last Census (1921).*

HYDAR NAWAZ JUNG,  
*Finance Member.*



## GENERAL SUMMARY

The most important event of the year was the Visit to this State of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K. G. M. C., who arrived in Hyderabad on the morning of 25th January 1922 and left on the evening of 28th Idem. The Visit was an unqualified success.

During the year under report, Sir Ali Imam, K. C. S. I., (Nawab Moid-ul-Mulk Bahadur) having resigned the Presidency of the Executive Council, His Exalted Highness was pleased to appoint Nawab Sir Faridoon-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., C. B. E., Extraordinary Member of the Council, as officiating President. Raja Fateh Nawazwant Bahadur succeeded Mr. Abdulla Yusuf Ali, I.C.S., (Retired) as Revenue Member and the latter succeeded Nawab Akil Jung Bahadur as Member in charge of the Department of Industries and Commerce. Nawab Vali-ud-Dowlah Bahadur, Nawab Lutf-ud-Dowlah Bahadur, Nawab Tilawat Jung Bahadur, Nawab Nizam Jung Bahadur, and Mr. A. Hydari continued in charge respectively of the Judicial, Military, Public Works, Political and Finance portfolios.

Among the reforms which were introduced during the year the following were the more important:—

(i) In the previous year, His Exalted Highness the Nizam was pleased to sanction the separation of Judicial from Executive functions. During the year under report, a scheme for giving effect to it was prepared and submitted to His Exalted Highness who sanctioned it in *Farman* dated 29th Shaban 1339 H. (24th Khurdad 1331 F.) when it was brought into operation. It has resulted in a decrease of 92 Courts, for whilst under the old system there were 264 Courts (including Revenue Courts) exercising Judicial powers, under the new system there are only 172 Courts. As regards the working of the scheme, the Chief Justice remarks: "Thanks to the co-operation of the high officials of the Revenue Department and to the good sense displayed by our Judiciary as a whole, I can this day say with confidence that the scheme has succeeded beyond my expectations. It has already worked for an appreciable period and the most critical stage of trial has passed away. Every day the prospects of success are brighter. In the course of my tours I probed the public mind as well. I believe that I echo the sentiment of the public mind at large when I say that they are happier under the new system and that the Government has secured more confidence in the public mind—an asset the value of which can never be too much exaggerated." He considers, however, that in future redistribution of territorial jurisdiction a re-adjustment of present posts may be found to be necessary.

(ii) Primary Education was made free in accordance with His Exalted Highness' gracious commands conveyed in *Farman* dated the 20th Rajjab 1340 H. (16th Ardibehisht 1331 F.).

(iii) Three important measures in financial administration were carried out. One was the proper classification of the heads of receipts and disbursements in such a way as to distinguish extraordinary from ordinary items and capital from service items; another was the ear-marking of the different funded investments under separate reserves according to the sources from which or the objects for which they have been constituted. The third and the most important was the departmentalization of the finances under which each department of Government is given a grant for

three years and a large measure of autonomy which the grant allotted to it allowed, so that it might be able to carry out whatever measures of reforms it might wish to institute within that grant and if it happened to have any proposals for Capital Expenditure it must provide within its grant for the amount of interest by which the earnings of the project fall short of the interest charges incurred by the State in financing it. Each department would thus know what the minimum grant was which it could count upon for a number of years and prepare its programme accordingly. It would have an incentive in making the most economical use of its grant and would, on the other hand, be precluded, unless there was any surplus actually in the coffers of the State, from launching into any scheme that would ultimately be beyond the funds allotted to it. This scheme was graciously sanctioned by His Exalted Highness in *Farman* dated 24th Moharram 1340 H. (22nd Aban 1330 F.). Detailed rules on the subject were issued, and the Budget for the year 1332 F. was framed with due regard to these rules.

2. After a period of continuous draught and the severe famine of 1330 F. the year 1331 F. was, in many respects, a fortunate and prosperous year as it received a normal rainfall (32·11 inches) while the rainfall in the three preceding years *viz.*, 1328, 1329 and 1330 F. was 23·68, 28·51, and 15·27 inches respectively. During 1331 F., the monsoon set in at right time and the weather continued to be favourable up to the 1st week of August. From the middle of September there was very little rain. Copious rain fell afterwards throughout the Dominions improving the condition of crops a great deal. In Telingana both the *Abi* and *Tabi* crops were unsatisfactory while in Mahrattwari the *Kharif* crop was good and the *Rabi* crop had failed in some districts and in other districts the conditions were quite reversed. On the whole, the outturn of crop was not disappointing, being 8–12 annas in the rupee. The net increase in the value of trade of the Dominions was 555 lakhs which resulted in the increase of Customs Revenue by 55·32 lakhs of which 24·06 lakhs were on account of cotton. There was less crime in the Dominions as compared with the previous year. The Department of Civil Supplies which was established in Amardad 1327 F. to sell grain at cheap rates during the Famine was abolished during the second quarter of the year 1331 F.

3. Excluding revenue from attached Jagirs and lands, the total collection under all heads of Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 3,01,85,601 as against Rs. 2,06,51,884 in the previous year. Remissions on account of bad season amounted to Rs. 42,66,590 against Rs. 86,37,959 in the preceding year. The percentage of collection of ryotwari Land Revenue to the net demand was 96·37 against 85·41 in the previous year. The total amount of ryotwari revenue outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 47,49,251 against Rs. 58,00,072 at the end of 1330 F. The arrears of Land Revenue other than ryotwari at the close of 1331 F. was Rs. 9,04,729 against Rs. 9,42,978 at the end of the preceding year.

4. Original Survey operations were conducted in 33 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 310 villages of the Warangal Division. The total area surveyed measured 6,42,706 acres. Original classification work was carried out in 34 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 326 villages of the Warangal Division. Revision work was undertaken in 784 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 26 villages of the Warangal Division. The total area revised measured 15,65,255 acres. Revised rates were introduced in 858 villages of the Hyderabad Division and one village of the Warangal Division. The increase in assessment amounted to Rs. 3,14,725.

5. During the year under report inams of the annual value of Rs. 25,987 and Rs. 10,754 were confirmed and resumed respectively.



6. The gross Excise revenue was Rs. 1,59,88,184 as against Rs. 1,47,57,856 in the previous year. Deducting compensation to Jagirdars, etc., the net Excise revenue was Rs. 1,40,71,588 against Rs. 1,29,67,102 in 1330 F. The net revenue on account of country *spirits*, *sendhi* and *gulumohwa* flowers was Rs. 1,32,07,194 against Rs. 1,22,65,213 in 1330 F. The net opium revenue amounted to Rs. 6,40,656 against Rs. 5,08,002 in the previous year. The net income from *ganja* and *bhang* was Rs. 2,23,738 against Rs. 1,93,887. Besides the ordinary Excise revenue there was an income of Rs. 37,304 from the sale of poisonous drugs. The total expenditure on the Excise Department was Rs. 8,99,335 against Rs. 7,18,904 in 1330 F.

7. As a result of rectification of boundaries, the total forest area in the Dominions was increased from 9287·58 to 9361·01 square miles. 166·53 miles of new boundary lines were demarcated. The total number of forest cases for disposal was 9,007, of which 3,748 were disposed of. The total Forest revenue was Rs. 9,57,808 as against Rs. 8,14,837 in the preceding year and the total expenditure on the Forest Department was Rs. 8,26,714 against Rs. 6,34,923.

8. The total Customs duty realized during the year amounted to Rs. 1,27,07,878 as against Rs. 71,75,192 in 1330 F. The increase in Customs revenue was due mainly to a better agricultural year and the removal of restrictions which had been imposed on trade during the previous year on account of Famine. The income from import duty increased by about 13·62 lakhs and that from export duty by about 41·75 lakhs. The principal items under imports were:—Cloth (Rs. 5,26,347), Yarn (Rs. 2,39,536), and Salt (Rs. 1,99,423); and under exports:—Cotton (Rs. 24,06,766), Cotton seed (Rs. 5,22,571), Grain (Rs. 3,69,585), Castor seed (Rs. 3,13,280) and Safflower (Rs. 1,30,097). The main decreases under Import duty were: European Silk (Rs. 31,341), Dry chillies (Rs. 14,413), and Tobacco (Rs. 13,789).

9. The number of Estates under the control of the Court of Wards at the end of 1331 F. was 68 as against 67 at the end of 1330 F. The total liabilities amounted in all to Rs. 39,86,078. Of this sum, liabilities amounting to Rs. 11,55,248 were admitted and Rs. 9,07,580 rejected, leaving suits to the extent of Rs. 19,23,250 pending investigation at the close of the year in the Civil Courts and in the Court of Wards. Out of the admitted liabilities of Rs. 11,55,248 Rs. 4,25,883 were paid off, leaving an unpaid balance of Rs. 7,29,365. The Boarding House was abolished during the year under report.

10. During 1331 F. 1,299 wells were sunk in the Dominions at an average cost of Rs. 203 per well. The total area irrigated by these wells was 2,595 acres.

11. There was no change in the constitution of the Legislative Council during the year under report. There were two Councils and 28 Select Committee meetings in 1331 F. The Legislative Council passed 4 Acts and 5 Bills were before the Council at the close of the year.

12. The total number of Civil suits instituted during the year was 21,723 as against 17,680 in 1330 F. or a rise of 22 per cent. Including arrears, etc., there were 40,683 cases for disposal against 37,837 in the previous year. Of these, 26,702 or 65·6 per cent. were disposed of. Of the cases disposed of, 6,867 were contested. The average duration of a suit in contested cases decreased from 482 days in 1330 F. to 395 days in 1331 F. Including arrears, there were 26,344 applications for the execution of decrees in 1331 F. as against 23,649 in the previous year. Of these, 15,551 or 59·03 per cent. were dis-

posed of. The total number of Civil appeals for disposal was 8,088 against 7,467 in 1330 F. Of these, 4,867 or 60·58 per cent. were disposed of.

13. The number of Criminal cases instituted during the year was 22,848 against 24,242 in 1330 F. Including arrears, there were 26,277 cases for disposal, of which 24,129 cases or 91·8 per cent. were disposed of. The total number of persons under trial for criminal offences was 64,934 against 68,450 in the previous year. The number of convicted persons was 11,406. The average duration of a Criminal case fell from 44 days in 1330 F. to 35 days in 1331 F. There were 440 Criminal appeals before the High Court as against 447 in the previous year, of which 411 were disposed of against 415 in 1330 F. The number of criminal appeals before the Sessions Courts was 1,551 as against 2,198 in 1330 F., and out of these 1,348 were disposed of against 1,958. The number of appeals before District and Subordinate Magistrates was 805 against 781 in the preceding year, of which 648 were disposed of against 717.

Besides the separation of Judicial from Revenue functions, the following reforms were effected by the present Chief Justice (Nawab Mirza Yar Jung) during the last four years of his administration of the Judicial Department :—

(i) Unlike former reports, facts and figures relating to the administration of Civil Justice are now shown distinctly from those relating to the administration of Criminal Justice so as to admit of comparison with those of British Indian Courts, and in the introduction to the Judicial Report are contained general remarks to enable the Government to decide future line of action.

(ii) As a result of the instructions issued by the High Court, the duration of cases has been considerably shortened. On the Civil side, it has come down from 304 days in 1328 F. and 316 days in 1329 F. to 188 days in 1331 F., and on the Criminal side it has come down from 54 and 48 days in 1328 F. and 1329 F., respectively, to 35 days in 1331 F. In the Balda Criminal Courts it was only 4 days.

(iii) The efficiency of the Judiciary has been improved by the appointment of Civilians, Barristers and law graduates and their salaries have been increased in accordance with the orders passed on the recommendations of the Salaries Commission.

(iv) Under the Head Miscellaneous the Chief Justice refers to the work done by the High Court during the last four years by way of issue of rules and circulars under different Statutes, Schemes relating to Law Classes, Bailiffs, etc., which were sent up to Government for sanction, and of *gashties* regarding the system of marking exhibits and admissions and denials of parties, etc.

14. The number of true cases of cognizable crime, excluding nuisance cases, was 1,470 against 1,319 in 1330 F. There were 5 cases of murder against 7 in the previous year. The number of nuisance cases decreased from 376 to 255. The percentage of cases detected was 80·7 against 88·09 in 1330 F. Out of 1,334 cases brought before the courts, 1,226 were disposed of, 71·45 per cent. ending in conviction as against 66·53 per cent. in the previous year. Property worth Rs. 91,325 was reported to have been stolen, of which property worth Rs. 47,550 was recovered.

15. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime was 6,245 against 9,193 in 1330 F. Serious offences numbered 2,750 against 3,989. Murder cases decreased from 148 to 98, and dacoities and robberies numbered 106 and 166, respectively,

against 286 and 305 in the preceding year. The decrease in crime was mainly due to better agricultural year. Of the cases under investigation, 72 per cent. were traced as against 70 per cent. in 1330 F. Of the cases decided by the Courts 60·4 ended in conviction against 69·2 per cent. in the previous year. The value of property reported to have been stolen during the year was Rs. 3,94,825 as against Rs. 5,82,299 in 1330 F. The value of property recovered was Rs. 1,67,228 as against Rs. 2,04,676.

16. The total Jail population, excluding persons under trial, was 5,644 and the daily average strength 1,873 as against 6,952 and 2,065, respectively, in 1330 F. During the year there were 7,663 under-trial prisoners as against 10,756 in the previous year. Offences against Jail rules numbered 191 against 178. Sixteen convicts and 4 under-trial prisoners escaped, and of these 6 convicts and 3 under-trial prisoners were re-captured. The death rate per *mille* of the Jail population was 35·9 against 41·21 1330 F.

17. The number of documents registered in 1331 F. was 33,431 as against 35,903 in the previous year. The receipts of the Registration Department amounted to Rs. 2,90,666 against Rs. 2,93,465 in 1330 F. and the expenditure to Rs. 1,54,219 against Rs. 1,45,109.

18. The total receipts of the Hyderabad Municipality amounted to Rs. 8,33,880 as against Rs. 7,86,765 in 1330 F. and the expenditure to Rs. 7,57,033 against Rs. 7,90,379. The Municipal Schools were abolished during the latter part of the year.

19. As before, there were 15 District and 103 Taluq Boards during the year under report. Local Funds receipts totalled Rs. 23,30,978 against Rs. 17,83,035 in 1330 F. and their expenditure Rs. 17,67,035 against Rs. 20,88,368.

20. The total expenditure of the Military Department in 1331 F. was Rs. 59,95,086 as against Rs. 63,22,694 in the previous year.

21. As before, the Department of Agriculture was mainly occupied with the improvement of cotton and the restoration of the indigenous long staple variety. The area sown with *Govrani* seed supplied by the Department decreased from 5,13,115 acres to 3,98,243 acres. The other directions in which the Department was engaged were the encouragement of *eri* silk industry and experiments with sugar cane.

22. The rainfall for the Monsoon period was 30·14 inches and for the whole year 32·11 inches. The Monsoon set in at the usual time and the weather continued favourable up to the first week of August. From the middle of August to the middle of September there was practically no rain. Afterwards copious rain fell in almost all parts of the Dominions improving the condition of the crops a great deal, the yield being 8 to 12 annas in the rupee.

23. The number of Co-operative Credit Societies in the State rose from 1,438 to 1,464, of which 13 were Central Banks 1,278 Agricultural and 173 Non-Agricultural Societies. The total number of members was 38,434 against 37,393 in the previous year. The working capital of all the Co-operative Banks was Rs. 90,33,113 against Rs. 86,44,440 in 1330 F. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was sanctioned during the year for the development of cottage industries which would receive aid in the shape of loans to be

paid back in 20 instalments, interest on the loan being payable at 6 per cent. only after the expiry of the first three years.

24. There were 4 Spinning and Weaving Mills in the State as against 3 in the previous year. The number of cotton ginning and pressing factories increased from 208 to 212. Other factories numbered 160 against 146 in 1330 F.

25. The aggregate value of the trade of the Dominions during the year under report was 3,257 lakhs as against Rs. 2,702 lakhs in the preceding year or a net increase of 555 lakhs. There was a decrease of 160 lakhs under import while the increase under exports was 715 lakhs, and this was due mainly to high prices of articles and a better agricultural year. Of the total increase in the value of exports, 378 lakhs were under cotton, other noticeable increases being under cotton seed, grain, timber, castor seed, linseed and ground-nut. The chief increases in imports were under peice-goods, yarn, sugar and jaggery, silver and gold.

26. During the year under report, two more travelling parties were organized making a total of four such parties. These parties not only demonstrate the working of the fly shuttle loom, improved dobbies, etc. but they give practical training on these looms to local weavers. There were 160 fly shuttle slays and 200 shuttles in the districts and they have been working satisfactorily. A large number of hand loom factories were established in the Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad as well as in Warangal and Gulbarga districts. A wing 50' × 25' was added to the Industrial Laboratory at a cost of Rs. 10,000.

27. The total expenditure on ordinary irrigation works amounted to Rs. 25,32,938 as against Rs. 21,04,225 in 1330 F. Expenditure amounting to Rs. 16,75,937 was incurred on the Himayat Sagar Project. The budget grant for works in the General Branch was Rs. 49,07,607 and the actual expenditure Rs. 45,61,982 as against Rs. 40,23,872 and Rs. 39,74,893, respectively, in 1330 F. Rs. 22,94,656 were spent on buildings, Rs. 22,07,073 on communications and the remainder on miscellaneous items.

28. The income from telephone fees was Rs. 3,19,040 as against Rs. 1,44,741 in 1330 F. and the expenditure on the Telephone Department Rs. 86,180 against Rs. 64,238.

29. During the year ending September 1922, 7·62 miles were added to open mileage in the State, making a total of 880·92 miles. The net earnings of the Broad Gauge Railway amounted to Rs. 55,23,909 giving a percentage of 9·48 on the Capital expenditure against 11·49 in the previous year. The net earnings of the Hyderabad-Godavary Valley Metre Gauge line amounted to Rs. 42,63,848 yielding a percentage of 12·22 on the Capital expenditure against 10·14 in 1330 F. The net earnings of the Secunderabad-Kurnool line were Rs. 92,920 giving a percentage of ·87 on the Capital outlay against ·28 in 1330 F. The net earnings of the Purna-Hingoli Metre Gauge line were Rs. 1,19,972 yielding a percentage of 4·06 on the Capital outlay against 1·49 in the previous year. In all, His Exalted Highness' Government received Rs. 2,69,870 as their share of surplus profits.

30. The outturn of the Singareni Collieries was 6,04,357 tons against 6,46,047 tons in 1330 F. the royalty paid thereon being Rs. 67,990 against Rs. 72,680. The output of the Saste and Paone Collieries decreased from 42,673 to 38,522 tons, yielding a royalty of Rs. 4,815. There were 39 accidents resulting in 27 deaths at the Singareni Collieries and two accidents resulting in one death at the Saste Collieries. The income from Shahabad Stone Quarries in 1331 F. was Rs. 29,128.

31. Including 31 Post Offices newly opened during the year, there was one Post Office for every 118·4 sq. miles as against one for every 123·9 sq. miles in 1330 F. The total number of postal articles carried was 2,37,84,137 against 2,14,64,718 in the previous year. There was an income of Rs. 7,38,767 against Rs. 6,98,527 in 1330 F. and an expenditure of Rs. 10,07,113 against Rs. 8,16,212. The excess of expenditure over income in 1331 F. was mainly due to increase in the salaries of the postal employees according to the Time Scale.

32. During the year under report, 13,05,011 silver coins and 18,94,710 bronze and nickel coins were minted. 7,553 gold coins were struck. The total expenditure on the Mint Department was Rs. 1,90,326.

33. The total receipts from the sale of stamps, stamp papers, etc., amounted to Rs. 15,70,564 as against Rs. 15,25,114 in 1330 F. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,71,310 against Rs. 2,30,018 in the preceding year.

34. During the year 1916 deaths of cattle from contagious diseases were reported as against 4,179 in 1330 F. The number of preventive inoculations was 1,329 against 6,960 in the previous year. As before, there were 58 Government horse stallions at the close of 1331 F. The total cost of the Veterinary Department was Rs. 2,89,207 against Rs. 2,58,135 in the previous year.

35. There were 121 Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Dominions as against 110 in the previous year. The total number of patients treated was 10,34,234 against 11,25,831 in 1330 F. At the Victoria Zenana Hospital there were 2,726 in-patients and 16,668 out-patients as against 3,003 and 20,112, respectively, in the previous year. The total expenditure on the Medical Department was Rs. 11,46,430 as against Rs. 10,05,835 in 1330 F.

36. The total number of vaccinations successfully performed was 68,704 as against 67,793 in 1330 Fasli.

37. During the year under report, there were 6,563 cases of cholera with 3,411 deaths, 191 cases of small-pox with 31 deaths, 5,164 cases of influenza with 187 deaths, and 5,022 cases of plague with 3,824 deaths. There were 78,976 deaths from malarial fever.

38. There were 9 Government and 18 aided Yunani and Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the Hyderabad City as against 9 and 17 respectively in the previous year. The total number of patients treated in these was 13,49,360 against 14,75,422 in 1330 F. The total expenditure on the Yunani Medical Department was Rs. 1,35,963 against Rs. 1,05,535.

39. There were 117 lunatics at the close of 1331 F. as against 116 in the previous year. During the year under report, 77 lunatics were admitted, 67 were discharged cured, and 9 died. The percentage of cases cured was 35·07 against 29·01 in 1330 F. and the death rate 4·71 per cent against 10·88 per cent.

40. The number of educational institutions (Government, Aided and Recongized) increased from 4,287 to 4,365. During the year under report, 77 Primary Schools were newly opened. The number of pupils in all institutions rose from

2,34,505 to 2,47,228. The total expenditure from public sources increased from Rs. 44,18,016 to Rs. 59,19,906.

There were 295 students in the Osmania University College. 162 candidates appeared for the Intermediate examination and 123 for the Oriental titles examinations of the Osmania University, and of these 84 and 18, respectively, were successful. There were 199 students in the Nizam College. Four candidates obtained the B.A. degree and 2 B. Sc. degree, whilst 15 candidates passed the Intermediate examination of the Madras University.

There were 15 English High Schools for boys against 14 in the previous year. One hundred and ninety-three of the pupils in these schools obtained "Satisfactory" certificates from the High School Leaving Certificate Board. The number of Osmania High Schools rose from 9 to 11, and 94 out of 500 candidates were successful in the Osmania Matriculation examination. 3,775 boys appeared for the Middle School examination, of whom 1,370 were successful. In Boys' Primary Schools the number of pupils increased from 1,64,513 to 1,75,057.

The number of Girls Schools increased from 767 to 781, of which 5 were High Schools, 14 Middle Schools and the rest Primary Schools. The number of pupils in these schools was 35,938 against 36,362 in 1330 F. Twelve girls obtained certificates from the High School Leaving Certificate Board, 33 passed the Middle School Examination and 17 the Cambridge Local Examination.

As in the preceding year, there were 24 special schools. The number of pupils decreased from 3,131 to 2,833 in 1330 Fasli.

41. The total number of books published during the year was 165, of which 38 were Theological and Ethical works, 35 Law books, 15 Histories, 14 books of Poetry and Drama. The remainder dealt with Education, Hygiene, etc. Besides these, 10 books dealing with various Sciences and Arts, History, Philosophy, etc., were also published by the Translation Bureau. Six new presses were opened, and license was given for publication of 5 magazines.

42. The accounts for 1331 F. show that the ordinary Service receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 711·24 lakhs and Rs. 652·44 lakhs, respectively, against an estimate of Rs. 678·55 lakhs and Rs. 661·40 lakhs resulting in a surplus of Rs. 58·83 lakhs against an estimate of Rs. 17·15 lakhs *i. e.*, a surplus of Rs. 41·68 lakhs over and above the estimate. This is largely attributable to timely and adequate rainfall in the Dominions. After deducting an extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 16·42 lakhs incurred during the year (of which 7·27 is on account of the arrears of famine expenditure, 2·16 for payment of advance salary to the late President and his staff, 1·57 under H.R.H. Prince of Wales' Visit and 5·42 for special donations to the Oriental Publications Bureau and other literary institutions), the net surplus amounts to Rs. 42·41 lakhs against an estimate of Rs. 15·15 lakhs.

The coins issued for circulation amounted to Rs. 19·56 lakhs, and those withdrawn from circulation to 4·09 lakhs.

At the close of the year, the cash balance was 443·62 lakhs against 521·29 lakhs in 1330 F. and there were 11,03,602·4 tolas of silver bullion in the Mint against 25,57,693·2 tolas.

43. Excluding notes in Government treasuries and the Hyderabad Branch of the Imperial Bank of India, the total value of the notes in circulation in 1331 F. was 139·45 lakhs as against 116·96 lakhs in the previous year. The percent-

age of each denomination of note to gross circulation (Rs. 1,58,87,594) was as follows on the last day of 1331 Fasli.

	Per cent.
One Rupee Notes. .. ..	00·1
Five     "     "     " .. ..	14·5
Ten       "     "     " .. ..	46·7
One Hundred Rupee Notes .. ..	38·7

44. The expenditure on account of religious and charitable grants for Ecclesiastical Department 1331 F. was Rs. 9,54,227 as against Rs. 8,58,157 in the preceding year. An account of the measures introduced in the Religious Department by the present holder of the office of Sadr-us-Sadur and by his predecessor, during the past 10 years, will be found in para 356 of the Report.

45. The Department of Civil Supplies which had been established on the 13th Amardad 1327 F. was abolished on the 28th Farwardi 1331 F. *i. e.*, the department was in existence for 3 years and 9 months. The total Capital expenditure during the period amounted to Rs. 16,33,801. Of this amount, Rs. 11,61,851 were refunded to Government, Rs. 3,69,360 were on account of loss incurred by the sale of cheap grain and Rs. 1,02,590 were spent on establishment and other administrative charges.

46. The total expenditure incurred by the Electricity Department to the end of 1331 F. was Rs. 34,50,735. The profit on the Capital, after deducting Rs. 1,05,000 for depreciation, worked out to 4·5 per cent.

47. The value of work turned out in 1331 F. was Rs. 3,65,033 as against Rs. 3,72,487 in the previous year.

48. Sixty five plates of Zone 23° containing 39,774 Star images were measured. Besides, 29 plates of Zone 21° and the remaining 5 plates of Zone 22° were taken and measured; reductions of about 135 plates of Zone 21° were completed; and Tables for the calculation of the Standard Co-ordinates were computed. A catalogue of guiding stars from Algiers and Cordoba Catalogue was also prepared.

49. The works in progress during 1331 F. were chiefly the construction of houses for poor people at Nampalli and Mussallam Jang Devdi; the improvement of the Akbarjah Bazar, the Nampalli and Mussalam Jang quarters; and the construction of the Padhshahi Ashurkhana road. The total expenditure on works amounted to Rs. 6,52,326 and on establishment to Rs. 1,11,809.

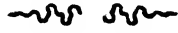
50. Statistics relating to (1) retail prices and imports of commodities into Hyderabad and Secunderabad (2) details of cultivated, uncultivated and forest areas (3) areas irrigated under Government and private sources (4) cattle and ploughs (5) extent and assessment of cultivated lands and (6) deaths due to wild beasts were compiled and published by the department during the year under report.

51. With a view to secure rapid and adequate development of certain backward tracts of the Dominions, especially the Adilabad district, a new department known as the Development Department has been constituted. The scope and duties of the Department are (a) to add to the agricultural population of the State by inducing immigration, both foreign and local, into the district (b) to secure the advantages of consolidated farms by grants of land to sellers in perpetuity, the minimum limit being 100 acres and (c) to increase the agricultural produce of the State by the utilisation of all culturable land in comparative disuse for agricultural purposes. Preliminary work was done during the year by way of preparation of maps and estimates and investigation of Forest Reserves.





# CHAPTER I.



## Physical and Political Geography.

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### SECTION I.

#### Physical Features, etc.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 3 of the Administration Report for 1322 F.

### SECTION II.

#### Historical Summary.

2. *Vide* pages 4 to 7 of the Administration Report for 1322 F.

### SECTION III.

#### Form of Administration.

3. *Vide* pages 7 to 11 of the Administration Report for 1322 F. as modified in the introductory paragraph of the General Summary of the Administration Report for 1329 F.

### SECTION IV.

#### Land Tenures.

4. *Vide* pages 11 to 12 of the Administration Report for 1322 F.

### SECTION V.

#### Civil Divisions.

5. *Vide* pages 12 to 14 of the Administration Report for 1322 F.

### SECTION VI.

#### Details of the Census for 1320 F.

6. *Vide* pages 15 to 21 of the Administration Report for 1322 F.

# CHAPTER II.

## SECTION I.

### Land Revenue.

7. Mr. Abdulla Yusuf Ali, c. B. E., I. C. S., (retired), Revenue Member, continued in charge of the Department till the 9th Aban 1331 F. when, in consequence of his transfer to the charge of the Department of Commerce and Industries, Raja Fateh Nawazwant Bahadur was appointed Revenue Member.

8. The total net collection under all heads of land revenue, including arrears and excess collections, but excluding revenue from attached Jagirs and lands (which is included under debt heads) amounted to Rs. 3,01,85,601 in 1331 F. as against Rs. 2,06,51,884 in the preceding year.

9. The extent of ryotwari holdings increased from 2,12,71,138 acres in 1330 F. to 2,13,68,614 acres in 1331 F., that is, by 97,476 acres, and the gross assessment of the holdings from Rs. 3,06,80,380 to Rs. 3,12,62,622. Remissions granted decreased from Rs. 86,37,959 to Rs. 42,66,590. The percentage of remissions to total assessment was 13·64 as against 28·15 in the previous year. In Mahrattwara this percentage was 2·37 against 4·06 and in Telingana 22·82 against 48·38. The heaviest remissions granted were in the Districts of Mahbubnagar (36·49), Medak (32·50), Nalgonda (26·93), Usmanabad (15·94) and Gulbarga (10·87).

10. Details of remissions granted in 1330 F. and 1331 F. are given below :—

Items	1330 F.	1331 F.
	O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.
Excess or defect of water .. .. .	55,84,920	23,47,687
Breached irrigation sources .. .. .	2,80,739	3,14,679
Submergence of land prior to cultivation .. .. .	6,183	69,691
<i>Talaft-Mal</i> or remissions for failure of crops .. .. .	11,26,810	85,486
Remissions for change of crop or season or source of irrigation including remissions of one crop in double crop lands for want of water .. .. .	11,36,768	11,21,264
Cash remissions on account of double crop cultivation.	54,588	94,757
Other remissions .. .. .	4,48,001	2,88,026
Total ..	86,37,959	42,66,590

11. The net demand under ryotwari land revenue including *sivai jamabandi* items, amounted to Rs. 2,77,69,373. Of this, 16,460 were written off as irrecoverable and Rs. 2,67,62,822 collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,90,091 at the close of 1331 F. The percentage of collections to the net demand was 96·87 as against 85·41 in the previous year. The demand on account of arrears at

the commencement of the year under report was Rs. 58,00,072, to which Rs. 85,716 were added as *sivai jamabandi* arrears during the year, raising the total arrears to Rs. 58,85,788. Of this sum, Rs. 84,209 were written off and Rs. 19,92,419 collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 87,59,160. Adding to this the balance of current demand remaining uncollected, *viz.*, Rs. 9,90,091 the total amount outstanding at the close of 1331 F. was Rs. 47,49,251. The districts of Warangal, Medak, Nalgonda, Aurangabad and Bir had the heaviest arrears, varying from 3 lakhs to 8½ lakhs of rupees.

12 The total number of coercive processes issued during the year was 520 against 406 in the previous year, the largest number issued being in the districts of Nalgonda (278), Karimnagar (90), Mahbubnagar (57), and Warangal (52).

13. The following statement shows the current demand and collections, &c. on account of land revenue other than ryotwari :—

Items	Demand including <i>Sivai Jama-bandi</i>	Collections (excluding excess collections.)	Amounts written off
Peshkash and Maqtapun ..	9,46,014	7,97,021	868
Fruit trees .. ..	90,555	74,806	215
Miscellaneous .. ..	8,40,680	8,08,768	1,254
Total ..	18,77,199	11,80,090	2,887

Excluding excess collections amounting to Rs. 6,354 the balance of land revenue other than ryotwari outstanding at the end of 1331 F. was Rs. 1,94,772.

The arrears under other sources of land revenue on account of previous years together with *Sivai Jamabandi* additions during 1331 F. amounted to Rs. 9,54,169. Of this amount, Rs. 2,39,050 were collected and Rs. 5,162 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,09,957 at the end of 1331 F. Adding to this the balance of demand remaining uncollected in the current year, the total arrears of revenue other than ryotwari amounted to Rs. 9,04,729 at the close of 1331 Fasli.

## SECTION II.

### Survey and Settlement.

14. During the year under report Nawab Fasih Jung Bahadur, Revenue Secretary, was carrying on the duties of the Settlement Commissioner as before.

15. Original survey operations were carried out in 33 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 310 villages of the Warangal Division. The total area surveyed measured 6,42,706 acres as against 2,99,658 acres in 1330 F. the average cost being 4 annas 3 pies per acre as against 6 annas 7 pies per acre in the previous year.

16. Original classification work was done in 34 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 326 villages of the Warangal Division. The total area classified was 2,93,684 acres as against 1,61,581 acres in the preceding year, the average cost being 4 annas 5 pies per acre as against 2 annas 8 pies in 1330 Fasli.

17. Revision work was undertaken in 784 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 26 villages of the Warangal Division. The total area revised measured 15,65,255 acres as against 12,15,028 acres in 1880 F. The average cost of revision was one anna 8 pies as against 2 annas 8 pies in 1880 Fasli.

18. During the year under report revised rates were announced in 853 villages of the Hyderabad Division and in one village of the Warangal Division. The increase in assessment in the two Divisions amounted to Rs. 3,14,725.

19. No boundary dispute cases cropped up during the year, nor did any appeals come up for hearing.

20. During the year under report, 1,759 maps were prepared at a cost of Rs. 23,873.

21. The cost of the Department during the year under report was Rs. 4,98,245 as against Rs. 4,19,372 in the previous year.

### SECTION III.

#### Inam Settlement.

22. Nawab Rafat Yar Jung Bahadur and Nawab Rahim Yar Jung Bahadur were the Nazim and Additional Nazim, respectively, of the Inam Department during the year under report.

23. During the year under report Inams to the assessed value of Rs. 25,987 were confirmed in perpetuity and Inams worth Rs. 10,754 were resumed.

24. The following statement shows the nature and value of Inam claims disposed of during the year under report :—

Class of Inam claims	Value of Inams confirmed	Value of Inams resumed
	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
Jagirs .. ..	18,625	7,193
Maktas .. ..	3,981	1,208
Agrahar .. ..	1,088	245
Inam lands .. ..	1,041	1,596
Seri lands .. ..	468	316
Cash rusums .. ..	889	201
Total .. ..	25,987	10,754

25. During the year under report 66 Inam Certificates were issued as against 51 in the preceding year.

### SECTION IV.

#### Excise.

26. Moulvi Abdul Latif Khan Saheb continued as Excise Commissioner during the year under report.

27. The gross Excise revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,59,88,184 as against Rs. 1,47,57,856 in the previous year. Excluding compensation due to Jagirdars, sums payable to the British Cantonments, &c., the net Excise revenue was Rs. 1,40,71,588 against Rs. 1,29,67,102 in 1880 Fasli.

28. The total collections on account of country spirits, *sendhi* and *gulmohwa* flowers amounted to Rs. 1,47,37,893 as against Rs. 1,38,06,340 in the previous year. Deducting Rs. 6,24,245 payable to Jagirdars as compensation and Rs. 9,06,454 to the British Cantonment Authorities, the net revenue from country spirits, *sendhi* and *gulmohwa* flowers was Rs. 1,32,07,194 against Rs. 1,22,65,213 in 1330 Fasli.

29. The net Excise revenue of the Secunderabad Town and Cantonment (including revenue derived from opium and ganja paid to the Honourable the Resident during 1331 F.) was Rs. 8,46,237 as against Rs. 8,78,938 in 1330 F. As before, Rs. 72,440 were also paid to the Honourable the Resident for the use of the Aurangabad Cantonment in 1331 Fasli.

30. During the year under report 181 chests (of 70 seers each), 46 seers and 61 tolas of opium were imported from Malwa as against 114 chests, 69 seers and 64 tolas in 1330 F. The total income under this head was Rs. 10,20,377 as against Rs. 7,51,453 in the previous year. Deducting from this compensation due to Jagirdars (Rs. 31,119) and the Sarf-i-Khas *ilaka* (Rs. 31,550), the sum payable to the British Cantonment (Rs. 8,224), the price of opium (Rs. 2,38,800) and commission to vendors (Rs. 70,028) the net opium revenue amounted to Rs. 6,40,656 as against Rs. 5,08,002 in the previous year.

31. The total income from the sale of *ganja* and *bhang* increased from Rs. 2,00,063 in 1330 F. to Rs. 2,29,914 in 1331 F. Deducting Rs. 2,176 on account of compensation due to Jagirdars and Rs. 4,000 payable to British Cantonment Authorities, the net income was Rs. 2,23,738 as against Rs. 1,93,887 in the previous year.

32. The income derived from the sale of poisonous drugs was Rs. 37,304 as against Rs. 31,851 in the previous year. This was exclusive of the ordinary excise revenue mentioned in para. 27.

33. During the year under report, the number of *liquor* and *sendhi* shops increased from 29,911 to 30,239. The total consumption of liquor increased from 7,51,781 in 1330 F. (which was a famine year) to 8,26,342 proof gallons. This consumption was less than that in 1328 F. and 1329 F. when it was 11,34,116 gallons and 9,92,883 gallons, respectively.

34. The total number of abkari cases, including those pending disposal in the preceding year, was 187. Conviction was obtained in 123 cases and 27 cases were dismissed for want of proof, leaving 37 cases pending at the close of the year. The fines realised amounted to Rs. 1,477. The total number of cases for departmental enquiry was 2,753. Of these, 1,197 cases were disposed of (in 889 cases the offenders were fined and 308 cases were dismissed for want of proof) leaving 1,556 cases pending at the close of the year. The value of fines amounted to Rs. 15,793.

35. The total expenditure on the Excise Department amounted to Rs. 8,99,335 as against Rs. 7,18,904 in the previous year. The percentage of expenditure to revenue was 5.61 as against 4.85 in 1330 Fasli.

## SECTION V.

### Forests.

36. Nawab Hamid Yar Jung Bahadur, M. R. A. C., was in charge of the Forest Department throughout the year under report.

37. As a result of the rectification of old areas and the addition of new ones the total Forest area stood at 9,361·01 sq. miles at the end of 1331 F. as against 9,287·58 sq. miles at the end of 1330 F. as shown below :—

	1830 Fasli	1831 Fasli
	O.S.Rs.	O.S. Rs.
Protected Forests ..	6,994·55	7,009·52
Open or Unclassed Forests..	2,293·03	2,351·49
Total ..	9,287·58	9,361·01

During the year under report 14·97 sq. miles of Open Forest were declared protected under the Forest Act. The increase of 58·46 sq. miles under the open forest was mainly in Khammam and was due to rectification of areas.

38. 166·53 miles of new boundary lines were demarcated during the year under report as against 245·86 miles in 1330 F. bringing the total length of boundaries demarcated to the end of 1331 F. to 10,447·50 miles. The average cost of demarcation increased from Rs. 5-2-8 in 1330 F. to Rs. 7-8-2 in 1331 Fasli.

39. Very little survey work was done during the year by the Forest Officers. The Survey of India Party surveyed some of the forest reserves in the Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda districts. The working plans officer was for most part of the year engaged on work connected with the Colonization Scheme of the Development Department and was therefore able to reconnoitre only the Chincholi Reserve in the Gulburga Division covering an area of 45·5 sq. miles.

40. No work of constructing new roads and buildings was done during the year under report.

41. Including the arrears of the previous years, the total number of forest cases for disposal during 1331 F. was 9,007 of which 3,748 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5,259 at the close of the year. The fines realised amounted to Rs. 32,013 against Rs. 29,155 in 1330 F. Out of the 41 cases prosecuted in the Courts, 30 were decided. Conviction was obtained in 10 cases, while 20 cases were dismissed.

42. Fire protection was attempted over an area of 6,34,049 acres in 1331 F. as against 5,73,815 in the previous year. The cost of protection was the same as in the preceding year, viz 2 annas 2 pies per acre. The area of forests totally closed to grazing increased from 133·53 sq. miles to 152·01 sq. miles or from 1·9 per cent. to 2·1 per cent. of the protected forest area.

43. During the year under report, seedling and coppice reproduction fared better on the whole in areas closed to grazing and protected from fire excepting Medak where coppice growth was retarded for want of rains. The germination of teak seeds sown in 8,000 pits in the Nagaram range, broadcast sowings of teak, tirman, nallamadi, amaltas and babul in the Nizamabad and Medak divisions and the cane plantation in Nirmal was very much disappointing for failure of rains. Experiments with *Butea Frondosea* (*Palas*) for gum kino were carried out in Karimnagar and 6½ seers of gum obtained by tapping 2,000 trees. The experiment of silk worm rearing

is progressing satisfactorily in Mahadevpur. Attempts were also made to revive the old Tusser industry in the Karimnagar division where no less than 1,50,000 cocoons were collected but 75 per cent. of them were killed owing to an outbreak of an epidemic among the caterpillars due to late rains, thus seriously diminishing the output.

44. The area under systematic working was 4,42,377 acres. Bamboo fellings according to the sanctioned working plans were continued over an area of 1,14,940 acres. Only two coupes in Nirmal were worked departmentally while the rest were entrusted to contractors. There was no outturn of lac during the year as its growth was seriously damaged owing to the extreme summer heat followed by heavy rains. Gairi timber and fuel were allowed to be removed free of charge only from open forests for agricultural and domestic purposes. Timber of the aggregate value of Rs. 426-12-0 was removed on special free permits.

45 Receipts from the sale of timber and fuel, including charcoal, etc. amounted to Rs. 3,95,860 as against Rs. 2,80,319 in the previous year.

46 The income from minor forest produce totalled Rs. 5,62,908 against Rs. 1,82,834 in the preceding year, as shown below :—

		1880 Fasli	1881 Fasli
		O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
Grass and grazing	.. ..	84,656	4,62,855
Bamboos	.. ..	18,906	19,450
Other minor produce	.. ..	84,272	81,098
Total	.. ..	1,82,834	5,62,908

47 The total revenue and expenditure for the year under report are compared below with the figures for 1880 Fasli.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure			Surplus
		Conservancy	Establishment	Total	
1880 Fasli ..	8,14,887	67,912	5,67,011	6,34,923	1,79,914
1881 Fasli ..	9,57,808	51,720	7,74,994	8,26,714	1,81,094

48. A Government fuel Depôt was started at Khammam. The receipts from sales amounted to Rs. 1,215 against a total expenditure of Rs. 745. During the year under report 2,295 acres of the forest areas were with the sanction of Government given on pattas for cultivation in the Medak division and in Kodanagal, Yadgir and Lingsugur taluks of the Gulbarga division.

## SECTION VI.

### Customs.

49. Mr. M. Azizuddin, C. I. E., C. V. O., continued as Customs Commissioner up to 15th Azur 1881 F. when, on termination of his service under His Exalted Highness' Government, Nawab Mohiuddeen Yar Jung Bahadur was appointed Customs

Commissioner and he remained in charge of the Department throughout the year under report.

50. The Customs Revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 1,27,07,878 as against Rs. 71,75,192 in 1880 F. as shown below :—  
Revenue.

Year	Imports	Exports	Miscellaneous	Total
1880 Fasli .. ..	29,58,886	41,73,680	42,726	71,75,192
1881 Fasli .. ..	48,20,481	88,48,883	89,064	1,27,07,878
Difference .. ..	+18,61,645	+41,74,703	— 8,662	+ 55,82,686

The increase in revenue was mainly due to a better agricultural year, the removal of restrictions imposed on trade during the previous year on account of famine and close supervision of the Department by the Commissioner.

The chief increases in imports were under cloth (Rs. 5,26,347), Yarn (Rs. 2,39,536), salt (Rs. 1,99,423), silver (Rs. 1,19,627), sugar (Rs. 95,133), jaggery (Rs. 86,700), silk (Rs. 63,042), zinc sheets (Rs. 62,958), utensils (Rs. 36,871), gold (Rs. 35,526), machinery (Rs. 34,026), and gunny bags (Rs. 31,803), the most noticeable decreases being under European silk (Rs. 31,341), dry chillies (Rs. 14,413) and tobacco (Rs. 13,789).

As regards export duty, there were noteworthy increases under cotton (Rs. 24,06,766), cotton seed (Rs. 5,22,571), grain (Rs. 3,69,585), castor seed (Rs. 3,13,280), safflower (Rs. 1,30,097), ground nuts (Rs. 88,263), oils (Rs. 78,730), linseed (Rs. 75,993), til and ramtil (Rs. 73,103), animals (Rs. 41,575) and dry chillies (Rs. 39,196).

51. The following statement shows the value of gold and silver imported and the duty realized thereon during 1881 F. as compared with the figures for the preceding year :—  
Import of Gold and Silver.

Year	GOLD		SILVER	
	Value	Duty	Value	Duty
1880 Fasli .. ..	22,21,000	2,211	2,16,000	15,802
1881 Fasli .. ..	87,71,569	87,787	27,08,189	1,85,429

52. Including arrears, the total number of smuggling cases for disposal in 1881 F. was 105. Of these, 70 cases were disposed of. In 61 of the cases disposed of the goods seized from the owners were redeemed by them while in 9 cases the goods were auctioned and the proceeds thereof amounting to Rs. 2,833 were credited to Government.  
Smuggling Cases.

53. The total cost of the Customs Department on account of salaries, minor repairs to custom buildings, etc., amounted to Rs. 13,82,657 as against Rs. 13,93,686 in the preceding year. The percentage of expenditure to revenue was 10·8 against 19·4 in 1880 Fasli.  
Cost of the Department.

54. During the year under report a Commission was appointed to revise the specific duties in the current tariff schedules in consideration of the rise in prices.  
General.



## SECTION VII.

## Wards Estates.

55. Moulvi Ghulam Ghouse Khan was the Nazim of the Court of Wards during the year under report.

Control.

56. There were 67 estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of the year under report.

Number of Estates.

During the year 5 new estates were taken under the Court's control and 4 estates released, leaving 68 estates under the management of the Court at the end of the year.

57. The net land revenue of the estates rose from Rs. 18,20,235 in 1330 F. to Rs. 20,02,767 in 1331 F. The amount of remissions granted during the year was Rs. 1,42,791 against Rs. 3,12,475 in the preceding year.

Jamabandi.

58. Including the cash balance of Rs. 15,34,373 at the commencement of the year under report, the total sum at the disposal of the Court during the year amounted to Rs. 41,38,532 as against Rs. 35,77,602 in the preceding year. Out of this an expenditure of Rs. 22,40,708 was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,97,824 at the close of 1331 Fasli.

Finance.

59. The inter-estate and outside liabilities during the year amounted in all to Rs. 39,86,078. Of this sum liabilities amounting to Rs. 11,55,248 were admitted by the Civil Courts and the Court of Wards and those amounting to Rs. 9,07,580 were rejected, leaving suits to the extent of Rs. 19,23,250, pending investigation at the close of the year in the Civil Courts and in the Court of Wards. Out of the admitted liabilities of Rs. 11,55,248, Rs. 4,25,883 were paid off during the year, leaving an unpaid balance of Rs. 7,29,365 at the close of 1331 Fasli.

Liabilities of the Estates.

60. There was a balance of Rs. 3,490 under this head at the end of 1330 F. During the year under report, Rs. 2,17,446 were collected as supervision fees from the estates as against Rs. 1,78,664 in the preceding year. The cost of the establishment and other management charges amounted to Rs. 2,13,455, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,481 at the close of 1331 Fasli.

Fees and Management charges.

61. During the year under report, Rs. 30,032 were spent on the repairs and improvement of buildings as against Rs. 19,545 in the previous year.

General Improvement.

62. Original survey and classification work was carried out in 13 villages, covering an area of 68,869 acres and 43,226 acres respectively. The total cost of the work amounted to Rs. 62,633 as against Rs. 44,774 in the preceding year. No revision work was carried out during the year under report.

Survey and Settlement.

63. There were in all 125 Wards—85 boys and 40 girls under the guardianship of the Court in 1331 F. Of these, 18 boys attended Government Schools, 35 boys and 18 girls received their education in private institutions, 29 boys and 22 girls were too young to attend any schools and 3 boys were insane.

Education of Wards.

64. The boarding house was abolished during the year under report.

Boarding House.

## SECTION VIII.

## Well Irrigation.

65. The total number of new wells sunk during the year under report was 1,299 as against 2,880 in 1880 F. and the cost Number and Cost of Wells. amounted to Rs. 2,63,828 as against Rs. 5,81,088. The largest number of wells sunk (802) was in the Karimnagar District, while the least number (one) was in Raichur District. The average cost per well was Rs. 203 as against Rs. 201 in the preceding year, and varied from Rs. 650 in the Raichur District to Rs. 100 in the Nalgonda District.

66. The total area irrigated under the new wells was 2,595 acres as Area Irrigated by New wells. against 9,021 acres in 1880 F.

# CHAPTER III.

## SECTION I.

### Legislative Council.

67. Dewan Bahadur G. Krishnamachary, B.A., B.L., was in charge  
Control. of the Legislative Department during 1331 F.

68. There was no change in the constitution of the Legislative Council during the year under report, which consisted  
Constitution. of 20 Councillors as in the previous year.

69. There were two Councils and 28 Select Committee meetings in 1331 F. as against 6 and 41, respectively, in the previous year. The Legislative Council passed the  
Acts. following Acts :—

1. An act to amend the Land Revenue Act.
2. An Act to protect the property of famine-stricken pattadars.
3. The Stamp Act.
4. The Hyderabad Motor Vehicles Act.

The first Act provides for two appeals only against the orders of Revenue and Settlement officers to their immediate higher officers and also empowers Government in the Revenue Department to send for the files of such cases in which appeal does not lie to it and pass final orders on them.

The second Act provides that lands alienated by pattadars during famine time will be considered as mortgaged till 3 years after that particular locality is declared free from famine. Within this period the pattadar on repayment of the purchase money with 5 per cent. interest thereon per annum till date of repayment can be reinstated.

The third Act is framed on the lines of the British India Act of 1899 and contains exhaustive provisions in the matter of stamps. The old Stamp Act has been repealed.

The fourth Act provides for the regulation of the Hyderabad Motor Service traffic.

70. The following Bills were pending before the Legislative Council  
Bills. at the end of 1331 F.

1. A Bill relating to Transfer of Property.
2. A Bill to amend the Unclaimed Property Act.
3. A Bill to amend the Finger Impressions Act.
4. A Bill to legalise Registration of Instruments by the Jagirdars.
5. A Bill to amend the Honorary Mir Mohala Act.

71. The total cost of the Legislative Department was Rs. 1,36,759  
Cost of the Department. against Rs. 1,51,249 in the previous year.

## SECTION II.

### Civil Justice.

72. The number of Civil Judges at the end of 1331 F. was 146 against 125 in the previous year. During the year  
Tribunals. 8 additional District Civil Judges and 59 Munsiffs with Civil powers were newly appointed while civil powers were taken away

from 46 Tahsildars. The Special Magistrate's Court at Ellandu was converted into Munsiff's Court. Pandit Kesheo Rao, Vakil, was appointed during the year as an additional High Court Judge.

73. The total number of Civil Suits instituted during the year was 21,723 against 17,680 in 1330 F. or a rise of 22 per cent. The following statement shows the number of suits instituted in each of the various courts as compared with the figure for the previous year.

Courts.		1330 F.	1331 F.
High Court	.. ..	40	81
Divisional Courts	.. ..	74	60
District Courts	.. ..	2,348	1,992
City Civil Courts	.. ..	2,346	2,011
Munsiffs Courts	.. ..	11,967	17,218
Tahsil Courts	.. ..	905	411
Total ..		17,680	21,723

The total value of the subject matter of Civil suits rose from Rs. 1,17,92,962 to Rs. 2,09,20,489 or an increase of 77 per cent.

74. Including arrears and cases reinstituted after they had once been dismissed or transferred or returned by other Courts after amendment or enquiry there were in all 40,683 cases for disposal in 1331 F. against 37,837 cases in the previous year. Of these, 26,702 cases or 65·6 per cent. were disposed of against 24,259 or 64·1 per cent. in the previous year. The number of cases pending for more than one year decreased from 4,410 to 2,581. Excluding complaints returned for amendment or transferred to other Courts, the number of cases actually disposed of was 24,147 in 1331 F. as against 22,682 in the previous year. Of these, 6,867 or 28·43 per cent. were contested. Of the uncontested suits, 4,420 or 22·3 per cent. terminated in *ex-parte* decrees. The number of suits settled by arbitration was 280 against 229 in the preceding year. The average duration of suits decreased from 482 days in 1330 F. to 395 days in 1331 F. in contested cases and from 208 days to 116 days in uncontested cases. In the following table the average duration in the different classes of Courts in 1331 F. is compared with the average for the previous year :—

Courts	1330 F.		1331 F.	
	Contested	Uncontested	Contested	Uncontested
	Days	Days	Days	Days
High Court.. ..	445	282	764	159
Special Magistrate's Court at Ellandu.	145	78	109	87
City Civil Courts .. ..	358	231	284	227
Divisional Courts .. ..	652	461	652	543
District Courts .. ..	354	250	350	180
Munsiff's Courts .. ..	544	200	416	94
Tahsil Courts .. ..	274	146	209	129

75. Including arrears, there were 26,344 applications for the execution of decrees in 1331 F. as against 23,649 in the previous year. Of these, 15,551 or 59·03 per cent. were disposed of against 14,741 or 62·33 per cent. in 1330 F. 14 judgement debtors were imprisoned and 39 arrested during the year under report against 23 and 62, respectively, in 1330 F.

*Appellate Jurisdiction.*

76. Including arrears, the total number of regular civil appeals was 8,033 against 7,467 in 1330 F. Of these, 4,867 or 60·58 per cent. were disposed of as against 4,517 or 60·49 per cent. The number of appeals for disposal in the High Court was 1,403 in 1331 F. as against 1,182 in 1330 F. Of these, 835 were disposed of against 621. Excluding appeals in which memoranda were returned for amendment and other disposals of a similar nature, real disposals totalled 803 (693 by the Divisional Bench and 110 by the Full Bench) as against 600 (495 by the Divisional Bench and 105 by the Full Bench) in 1330 F. The average duration of an appeal in the High Court was 263 days against 235 days in 1330 F. In the Divisional Courts the number of appeals for disposal fell from 2,623 to 2,586. Of these, 1,516 were disposed of as against 1,462 in the previous year. The average duration of an appeal in the Divisional Courts increased from 276 days to 315 days. In the District and the City Civil Courts the total number of appeals for disposal was 4,044 in 1331 F. as against 3,662 in the preceding year. Of these, 2,516 or 62·21 per cent. were disposed of against 2,434 or 66·7 per cent. in the previous year. The average duration of an appeal in these Courts increased from 185 to 193 days.

77. The total receipts of all Civil Courts in 1331 F. amounted to Rs. 9,90,931 against Rs. 9,18,196 in the preceding year.

Finance.

78. As before, there were 3 Law classes in the State, one each at Hyderabad, Aurangabad and Gulbarga. The number of pupils in them fell from 601 to 397. The total income from fees amounted to Rs. 19,011 as against Rs. 27,522 in 1330 F. and the expenditure to Rs. 7,800 against Rs. 15,655.

Law Classes.

79. 886 candidates appeared for the Judicial Test, of whom 770 were successful. 439 candidates appeared for the Pleadership examinations, and of these 2 came out successful in the 1st grade, 8 in the second grade and 73 in the third grade.

Examination.

80. In Paigah and Jagir *Ilakas* there were 56 Civil Judges. Including 2,394 fresh Civil suits of the total value of Rs. 8,07,359 there were altogether 4,065 suits for disposal in 1331 F. Of these, 2,679 or 65·9 per cent were disposed of. Of the cases pending at the close of the year, 351 or 25·3 per cent were pending for more than one year. The average duration decreased from 346 to 302 days in contested cases and from 163 to 159 days in uncontested cases. On the appellate side the Jagir Courts disposed of 141 appeals during 1331 Fasli.

Paigah and Jagir *Ilakas*.

## SECTION III.

**Criminal Justice.**

81. The number of Criminal Judges at the end of 1331 F. was 157 against 244 in the preceding year. During the year, owing to the Separation Scheme, the magisterial powers were taken away from 15 Talukdars, 42 Assistant Talukdars, and 92 Tahsildars. Four Special Magistrates for Divisions (Subhas) appointed temporarily were removed and the Special Magistrate's Court at Ellandu was converted into a Munsiff's Court and in their place 8 additional District Judges and 59 Munsiffs exercising magisterial powers were newly appointed.

Tribunals.

82. The number of criminal cases instituted during the year was 22,848 against 24,242 in 1330 F. Including arrears, there were 26,277 criminal cases for disposal against 27,226. The Munsiffs' Courts had the largest number of cases before them

Business in the Courts.

*viz.*, 10,266. The District Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, City Magistrates and Tahsildars had 2,465, 2,584, 8,332 and 2,418 cases, respectively. Of the total number, 24,129 or 91·8 per cent. were disposed of as against 25,115 or 92·2 per cent. in 1330 F. The total number of persons under trial in 1331 was 64,934 against 68,450 in the preceding year. During the year 56,603 persons were tried as against 60,968 in 1330 F. and of these, 38,348 persons were discharged or acquitted against 41,678 and 11,406 were convicted against 13,432. The average duration of cases fell from 44 days in 1330 F. to 35 days in 1331 F. The total number of witnesses examined during the year was 34,007 against 34,585 in the previous year.

83. Including the Original Side of the High Court, which acts as Sessions Court for the City of Hyderabad, there were 7 Sessions Courts. Sessions Courts as in the preceding year. There were 8 Sessions cases on the Original Side of the High Court as in 1330 F., and of these 6 were decided as in the preceding year. In other Sessions Courts, there were 209 cases for disposal in 1331 F. as against 214 in the preceding year. Of these, 167 were decided against 155. The average duration of sessions cases increased from 87 to 104 days in the High Court and decreased from 190 to 130 days in other Courts. The percentage of persons sentenced to imprisonment (with or without other punishment) to fine and to whipping was 32, 67 and 4, respectively, as against 38, 60 and 7 in 1330 F. During the year under report, no one was sentenced to death, the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for life being 10.

84. The number of criminal appeals for disposal before the High Court was 440 in 1331 F. as against 447 in the previous year. Of these, 411 were disposed of as against 415 in 1330 F. In 50 per cent. of cases sentences were upheld as against 55 per cent. in 1330 F.; in 47 per cent. of cases they were reversed as against 21 per cent.; and in 3 per cent. of cases they were returned for further inquiry as against 7 per cent., while no cases were modified against 16 per cent. in 1330 F. The average duration of an appeal before the High Court fell from 40 to 32 days. The number of revision and confirmation cases dealt with by the High Court in 1331 F. was 608 against 619 in the preceding year.

The number of appeals and revisions before the Sessions Courts decreased from 2,198 to 1,551 and those before the District and Subordinate Magistrates empowered to hear appeals increased from 781 to 805. Of these, 1,348 were disposed of by the Sessions Courts and 648 by the District and Subordinate Magistrates against 1,958 and 717, respectively, in 1330 F. Excluding appeals dismissed and transferred, real disposals numbered 1,264 in Sessions Courts and 617 in the Courts of District and Subordinate Magistrates as against 1,948 and 694, respectively, in the preceding year. In Sessions Courts appeals 56 per cent. of the judgments of Lower Courts were upheld, 33 per cent. reversed and 9 per cent. modified against 53 per cent., 29 per cent., and 11 per cent., respectively, in 1330 F., while 2 per cent. of cases were returned for further enquiry against 4 per cent. As regards appeals before District and Subordinate Magistrates, 38 per cent. of judgments were upheld, 50 per cent. reversed, and 10 per cent. modified against 32 per cent., 53 per cent., and 5 per cent., respectively, in 1330 F., while 2 per cent. of cases were returned for further enquiry as against 3 per cent. The average duration of an appeal fell from 104 to 71 days in Sessions Courts and from 93 to 69 days in Magistrates' Courts.

85. The total receipts of Criminal Courts amounted to Rs. 3,38,932 against Rs. 2,50,348 in the preceding year. The Finance. total income of both Civil and Criminal Courts amounted to Rs. 18,29,863 and the total expenditure to Rs. 18,69,098 as against Rs. 11,68,544 and Rs. 14,82,574, respectively, in 1330 F. The increase in expenditure of Rs. 3,86,524 was largely due to the increase of

salaries of Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Officers on account of the Time Scale.

86. There were 56 Criminal Judges in Paigah and Jagir *ilakas*. During 1331 F. 2,393 offences were reported in these *ilakas* and 6,324 persons tried.

#### SECTION IV.

##### City Police.

87. Mr. Venkatrama Reddy continued to work as Kotwal, City Police, throughout the year under report.

88. The number of officers and men in the City Police Force stood at 46 and 3,417, respectively, as against 45 and 3,362 in the preceding year.

89. In 1331 F. 426 men were struck off the strength of the force owing to retirement, dismissal, desertion, resignation or death against 480 in the previous year. The number of desertions increased from 240 to 264.

90. The percentage of men punished for all offences was 11·08 against 27·1 in the previous year. The number of men punished with dismissal decreased from 96 to 68. Eighteen men were given money rewards during the year and 209 promoted for good work.

91. The total expenditure on the force was Rs. 7,90,798 as against Rs. 7,56,795 in the previous year.

92. The number of true cases of cognizable crime during the year under report, excluding nuisance cases, was 1,470 against 1,319 in 1330 F. Of these, 134 or 9·1 per cent. were serious offences (including five cases of murder) and 879 or 59·8 per cent. minor offences against person or property, the rest being of a miscellaneous nature. The number of nuisance cases decreased from 376 to 255.

93. The percentage of cases detected during the year under report was 80·7 against 88·09 in the previous year. Of the 1,334 cases prosecuted, 1,226 were disposed of, 876 or 71·45 per cent. of the cases disposed of ending in conviction against 66·53 per cent in 1330 F. Of the 10 cases of murder (including 3 new cases and 7 cases pending in 1330 F.) prosecuted during the year under report, 4 were dismissed by the Court for want of proof, 2 ended in conviction and 4 were pending at the end of 1331 Fasli.

94. Property worth Rs. 91,325 was reported to have been stolen in 1331 F. Of this, property worth Rs. 47,550 or 52·06 per cent. was recovered as against property worth Rs. 79,542 or 79·62 per cent. in 1330 Fasli.

95. Seven cases of suicide and 84 cases of accidental death were reported by the City Police in 1331 F. Of the accidental deaths, 11 were caused by fire and 44 by drowning.

#### SECTION V.

##### District Police.

96. Mr. Mahomed Ali H.C.S. continued as Director-General of the District Police and Jails throughout the year under report.

97. The sanctioned strength of the District Police Force at the end of 1331 Fasli was 11,054 Officers and men against 10,748 in 1330 Fasli. The cost of the Force was Rs. 38,74,326 against Rs. 31,56,042 *i. e.* an increase of Rs. 7,18,284 which was partly due to the amalgamation of the Criminal Investigation Department with the District Police and partly to the introduction of the Time Scale.

**Strength and Cost.**

98. The number of literate Officers and men in the Force was 1,465 and 4,144, respectively, against 1,361 and 4,087 in 1330 Fasli.

**Literacy.**

99. The number of Officers and men punished by the Department and the Courts fell from 1,689 to 1,596. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the Force was 14.4 against 16.08 in the previous year. 401 Officers and 1,161 men were punished departmentally; while two Officers and 32 constables were sentenced by the Courts during the year. Dismissals numbered 312 against 294 in 1330 Fasli.

**Punishments.**

100. Rewards of all kinds numbered 602 as against 686 in the preceding year.

**Rewards.**

101. The number of true cases of Cognizable Crime in 1331 Fasli was 6,245 against 9,193 in the previous year. The total of grave crimes decreased from 3,989 to 2,750 cases, murder cases decreased from 148 to 98 and dacoities and robberies numbered 106 and 166, respectively, against 286 and 305 in 1330 Fasli. Minor offences against person and property (including miscellaneous offences) decreased from 5,204 to 3,495. The decrease in crime was mainly due to better agricultural year.

**Cognizable Crime.**

102. Including those under investigation at the end of 1330 Fasli, there were altogether 6,403 cases of cognizable crime to be dealt with by the Police in 1331 Fasli. Of these, 4,616 were traced, the percentage of cases traced being 72 against 70 in the previous year. Out of the total number of cases *challaned* by the Police during the year (4,249) and those pending at the end of 1330 Fasli (1,115), 4,745 cases were decided by the Courts, 2,870 cases or 60.4 per cent. ending in conviction against 69.2 per cent. in 1330 Fasli.

**Detection of Cognizable Crime.**

103. The number of persons arrested by the District Police during the year under report was 8,627 as against 13,402 in the previous year, and the number released without being brought to trial was 687 or 7.9 per cent. Including those under arrest at the end of 1330 Fasli 9,592 persons were under custody during the year under report. Of these, 8,320 were placed on trial and 4,145 convicted, the percentage of conviction being 49.8 against 51.9 in 1330 Fasli.

**Persons in Police Cases.**

104. The value of property reported to have been stolen in 1331 F. was Rs. 3,94,825 as against Rs. 5,82,299 in the previous year. The value of property recovered was Rs. 1,67,228 as against Rs. 2,04,676, the percentage of recovery being 42.3 against 35.1 in the previous year.

**Property Stolen and Recovered.**

105. In jagir *ilakas* 198 cases were investigated against 256 in 1330 F.

**Crime in Jagir Ilakas.**

106. The Criminal Investigation Department dealt with 89 cases in 1331 Fasli as against 32 in the preceding year. Of these, 44 ended in conviction and 16 in acquittal. The percentage of convictions was 49.43 against 46.87 in the previous year.

**Criminal Investigation Department.**



107. 1,09,570 finger print slips of convicted persons were on record at the end of 1331 Fasli. During the year 11,958 references were received as against 15,747 in 1330 F. and previous convictions were traced in 2,240 cases as against 2,681. The British Indian Bureau traced previous convictions in 25 cases belonging to the Hyderabad State. Fifty five wandering gangs of criminal tribes were under police surveillance at the close of the year under report.

108. The number of warrants and summonses served by the Police during the year was 29,388 as against 42,044 in 1330 Fasli.

109. Mr. Durga Prasad Singh, Vice Principal, continued as Principal of the Police Training School for the 1st three months of the year, when Mr. Monohar Lal Puri, B.A., after expiry of his officiating period as Deputy Director General of Police, joined his duties and continued as Principal of the Training School for the rest of the year. Sixty six Officers, 120 constables and 21 probationers were under training at the close of 1330 Fasli, and 65 Officers, 116 constables and 40 probationers were admitted in 1331 Fasli. Thus there were 131 Officers, 236 constables and 61 probationers under training in the year under report. Of these, 62 Officers, 80 constables and 24 probationers passed the final examination and 46 constables and 20 probationers were struck off the rolls owing to death, resignation and failure to pass the departmental examination, leaving 196 under training at the end of the year.

110. The strength of the Sikh Force was 758 and the total cost Rs. 1,80,288 as against Rs. 1,86,247 in 1330 Fasli.

111. Sixty Sikh boys and 100 Police boy orderlies were under instruction at the beginning of 1331 Fasli. During the year 40 boys were admitted, making a total of 200 boys. Of these, 4 Sikh boys were appointed to hereditary posts and 14 boy orderlies were enlisted as constables during the year. 134 Police and Sikh boys appeared for the annual examination held during the year, of whom 115 were successful.

112. As before, 850 widows were in receipt of pension from the Fund.

113. The number of deaths from snake bite reported during the year was 607 against 452 in the preceding year and the number of persons killed by wild beasts was 252 against 212.

## SECTION VI.

### Jails.

114. As before, there were 5 Central Jails and 14 District and Sub-jails during 1331 Fasli.

115. During the year under report, the total jail population, excluding persons under trial, was 5,644 and the daily average strength 1,873 as against 6,952 and 2,065, respectively, in 1330 F. The number of juveniles imprisoned increased from 54 to 61, and of these 9 were sent to the Reformatory School at Jalna.

116. Ten persons were imprisoned for life in 1331 F. against 8 in the previous year. There was no execution during the year under report. Sixteen convicts escaped, of whom 6 were recaptured. The number of escapes and recaptures in 1330 F. was 18 and 9, respectively. The number of convicts dis-

charged from all causes in 1331 F. was 3,862 against 4,688 in the previous year.

117. Of the 3,380 convicts admitted into the jails during the year, 2,758 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and 622 to simple imprisonment. One thousand one hundred and ninety six were under sentences not exceeding one month and 1,767 under sentences exceeding one month but not exceeding one year. Previous convictions were traced against 570 of the new convicts.

118. There were altogether 191 offences against jail rules during the year under report against 178 in 1330 F. and all of them were dealt with by the prison authorities. The number of major punishments increased from 58 to 62. The punishments inflicted on convict officers fell from 56 to 33 while those on the *Barkandaz* force rose from 142 to 147.

119. During the year 41 prisoners were let off by the special commands of His Exalted Highness. Besides these, 433 were released under the mark system. The sanctioned strength of convict officers stood at 509 as against 475 in the preceding year.

120. During the year there were 7,663 under-trial prisoners as against 10,756 in 1330 F., the daily average being 908 or 48·4 per cent. of the daily average of convicts against 56·2 per cent. in the preceding year. Four under-trial prisoners escaped, of whom 3 were recaptured.

121. Excluding the Hyderabad Central Jail Press and the Usmania University Press the gross expenditure of the Jail Department was Rs. 7,14,443 in 1331 F. as against Rs. 7,69,566 in the previous year and the net cost per head Rs. 186-11-2 against Rs. 162-1-3. The cash earnings decreased from Rs. 2,46,438 to Rs. 1,91,956. The total income of the Hyderabad Central Jail Press, including the sums paid by book adjustments, was Rs. 1,41,853 and the total expenditure Rs. 1,27,810. During the year Rs. 84,735 were spent on the Usmania University Press for printing books. This sum includes establishment and printing charges, cost of stationery, etc.

122. The death rate per mille of the jail population was 35·9 against 41·21 in 1330 F., the total number of deaths being 100. The number of admissions to the jail hospitals rose from 20,117 to 21,763. The expenditure on the medical staff was Rs. 23,775 against Rs. 13,991 in the previous year and the increase was due mainly to the introduction of the Time Scale.

123. The cost of the Jalna Reformatory and the Leper Asylum at Ditchpalli increased from Rs. 11,363 to Rs. 13,600 in 1331 F. There were 13 lepers in the Leper Asylum at the beginning of 1331 F., and 6 were admitted during the year, making a total of 19. Of these, 13 were discharged owing to the expiry of their term of imprisonment, leaving 6 in the Asylum at the end of the year.

## SECTION VII.

### Registration.

124. Moulvi Mir Faizur Rahman Saheb continued as Inspector-General of Registration during the year under report.

Control.

125. There were 24 registry and 132 sub-registry offices in the State as against 20 registry and 111 sub-registry offices in the previous year. During the year 4 registry and 22 sub-registry offices were opened in Jagir *ilakas* and one sub-registry office was closed.

126. The total number of registrations effected during the year (exclusive of those in the Adilabad District from which statistics have not been received) was 33,431 as against 35,903 in 1330 F. The aggregate value of registered documents was Rs. 2,56,42,461 as against Rs. 2,58,73,609 in the previous year and the average value of a document Rs. 767 against Rs. 723.

127. The total income for 1331 F. amounted to Rs. 2,90,666 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,54,219 as against Rs. 2,93,465 and Rs. 1,45,109, respectively, in the previous year.

## SECTION VIII.

### Hyderabad Municipality.

128. Moulvi Syed Zainulabuddin Bilgrami continued as Commissioner of the Hyderabad Municipality throughout the year under report.

129. The following is an abstract of the receipts of the Hyderabad Municipality for the years 1330 and 1331 Fasli.

Heads	1330 F. O.S. Rs.	1331 F. O.S. Rs.
Government Grant .. ..	5,00,000	5,00,000
House Tax .. ..	1,49,158	1,56,835
Animal and Vehicle Tax .. ..	29,476	33,681
Scavenger Tax .. ..	8,241	8,166
Hackney Carriage Fees .. ..	32,726	33,742
Slaughter House Fees .. ..	302	303
Quit-rent of Land and Bazars .. ..	20,036	20,571
Water tax collection fees .. ..	5,375	6,175
Fees charged for repairs to contractor's casks .. ..	6,219	6,261
Municipal fines .. ..	6,142	9,023
Miscellaneous Receipts .. ..	29,090	59,123
Total .. ..	7,86,765	8,33,880

The total receipts of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 8,33,880 against Rs. 7,86,765 in the previous year. The arrears of house tax remaining uncollected at the end of 1331 F. were Rs. 71,527 against Rs. 71,523 in the previous year.

130. The expenditure incurred by the Municipality during the year was as follows :—

Heads	1330 F. O.S. Rs.	1331 F. O.S. Rs.
Secretary's Office Establishment .. ..	76,616	70,368
Taxation Department .. ..	52,642	50,191
Health, Conservancy and Night Soil Department .. ..	8,71,928	3,68,085
Engineering Department .. ..	24,238	23,013
Construction, Maintenance of Drains, Roads, Buildings &c. .. ..	1,16,961	1,29,800
Road Watering .. ..	19,849	16,601
Lighting .. ..	55,812	42,840
Workshop and Stores .. ..	7,360	7,451
Establishment in the Accountant General's Office and the City Criminal Court .. ..	5,811	5,520
Miscellaneous .. ..	60,167	48,719
Total .. ..	7,90,879	7,57,088

131. The total length of roads in charge of the Municipality was about 95 miles. The average cost of maintenance per mile was Rs. 428-2-10 against Rs. 383-11-11 in 1330 Fasli.

132. The Municipality had under its control 5,05,578 feet of drains at the end of 1330 F. During the year under report, 14,427 feet of new drains were constructed.

133. During the year 9 miles, 6 furlongs and 171 yards of road were lighted by electricity. The number of kerosine oil lamps in use at the end of 1331 F. was 1,841. The average cost per lamp was Rs. 17-2-9 against Rs. 20-1-3.

134. 79,575 feet of roads were watered during 1331 F. at a cost of Rs. 16,601.

135. The number of Municipal Schools during the year was the same as in the previous year *viz.* 7. 391 boys were given free education. The total expenditure on these schools to the end of 12th Khurdad 1331 F. was Rs. 7,926 when, as decided by the Board, the Municipal Schools were abolished.

136. There were 34 fires in the Municipal limits and property worth Rs. 13,585 was damaged. 3,627 stray dogs were destroyed by the Municipality. 12,623 cattle and 2,97,990 sheep were slaughtered in the Municipal slaughter houses. 4,946 nuisance cases were prosecuted, and fines realised in them amounted to Rs. 5,220. There were 2,889 applications for the construction of new buildings and the extension of old ones, and 2,259 of these were granted.

## SECTION IX.

### Local Funds.

137. During 1331 F. the number of District and Taluk Boards remained the same as before, *viz.* 15 District and 103 Taluk Boards. An Inspecting Engineer was appointed in Mehir 1330 F. to supervise Public works and Municipal work.

138. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 36,99,442. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 23,30,978 and the expenditure to Rs. 17,67,035 as against Rs. 17,83,035 and Rs. 20,88,368, respectively, in 1330 F. The following statement shows how the expenditure in 1331 F. was distributed :—

Particulars	Amount
To Patels and Patwaries .. .. .	Rs. 54,726
Permanent and temporary supervision charges .. .. .	2,80,964
Education .. .. .	3,50,947
Medical .. .. .	2,12,477
Roads .. .. .	1,10,685
Works of public utility .. .. .	2,27,696
Miscellaneous municipal charges .. .. .	5,29,540
Total .. .. .	Rs. 17,67,035

## SECTION X.

### Military Department.

139. The total expenditure on the Military Department in 1331 F. was Rs. 59,95,086 against Rs. 63,22,694 in the previous year.

140. The strength of the Irregular Troops was 11,238 and the cost Rs. 23,67,371 as against Rs. 21,76,119 in 1330 F.  
Irregular Troops.

141. The strength of the Regular Troops in 1331 F. was 4,715 and the cost Rs. 20,93,786 against Rs. 20,81,902 in 1330 F.  
Regular Troops. The average age of the men was 28 years, height 5 feet 6 inches, and chest measurement 33 inches. 561 recruits were enlisted during the year, 96 men retired on pension or gratuity, and 284 men were struck off the rolls owing to dismissal, death, desertion or resignation.

142. The strength of the Golconda Brigade was 1,142 and the cost Rs. 4,73,899 against Rs. 4,85,632 in 1330 F. The  
Golconda Brigade. average height of the men was 5 feet 5 inches and chest measurement 32 inches. 83 recruits were enlisted, 11 men retired on pension or gratuity, and 75 were struck off the rolls owing to dismissal, desertion or resignation.

143. The strength of the two Lancer Regiments composing the Imperial Service Troops was 1,278. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,43,339 against Rs. 16,15,563 in the previous year. The average height of the men was 5 ft. 5½ inches and chest measurement 33 inches. 383 recruits were enlisted during the year, 4 men were retired on pension, and 136 were struck off the rolls owing to dismissal, death and resignation.

144. The expenditure on account of the Government Gun Powder Magazine. Factory was Rs. 16,691 against Rs. 13,478 in 1330 F.

# CHAPTER IV.

## SECTION I.

### Agriculture.

145. Mr. Mazhar Hussain M.A., B.Sc., continued in charge of the Control. Department during the year under report.

146. As before, the Department was chiefly occupied with the improvement of cotton and restoration of the indigenous longstaple variety. During the year under report 10,000 candies and 18½ maunds of selected seed were distributed as *takkavi* in the taluks of Parbhani, Jintur, Pathri, Basmathnagar and Manglegaon against 12,853 candies and 18 maunds in 1330 F. Rs. 2,21,000 were spent for the purchase of seed for distribution against Rs. 2,81,245 in the previous year. The area sown with gaorani seed supplied by the Department was 3,98,243 acres against 5,13,115 acres in the preceding year.

147. Silk yarn produced in the Mahbubnagar Farm was sent to the Aler Farm where silk cloth was manufactured. 53,500 Eri silk worm eggs were distributed among 13 applicants.

148. Six varieties of sugarcane from Coimbatore and three local varieties were grown as an experimental measure on the Government Farm at Kamaredi and of these the *Fiji* and the *pupple Mauritius* of the former and the *pundia* of the latter were proved to be the best. Sugarcane experiments were also continued with *turmeric*, *paddy* and *groundnut*.

149. In the Government Farm at Parbhani trials were proceeding with Cawnpore-American Cotton and other varieties both from the point of manurial treatment and method of cultivation. *The Sorghum Impi* a West African variety of fodder jawar was being tried in the Parbhani farm for the first time. Experiments were also going on with species of red and white jawar on account of their capacity for response to good treatment. As an experimental measure the gaorani cotton cultivation was for the first time undertaken in the Telingana in view to judge its growth on that soil.

150. Two hundred and twenty one Kirloskar ploughs were purchased by the ryots of the Maharathwara Districts through the Department.

151. An Agricultural Exhibition was held at Gulbarga, when the activities of the department in various directions were exhibited.

A number of wells in different places was deepened by means of the Agricultural Engineering. Musto's boring machines and the Calyx Core drill.

152. The total cost of the Agricultural Department in 1331 F. was Rs. 90,531 against Rs. 91,027 in the previous year.

## SECTION II.

## Weather and Crops.

153. As the rainy season in the State begins in June (Amardad) while the official year commences in October (Azur) the principal harvests of a Fasli year depend upon the monsoon of the preceding year.

The following statement shows the rainfall, month by month, for the monsoon period 1330-1331 F. :—

*South-West Monsoon.*

					Inches
June (Amardad)	..	..	..	..	6.68
July (Shahrewar)	..	..	..	..	8.88
August (Mehir)	..	..	..	..	4.79
September (Aban)	..	..	..	..	5.95
Total for South-West monsoon	..	..	..	..	26.25

*North-East Monsoon.*

October (Azur)	..	..	..	..	8.80
November (Dai)	..	..	..	..	0.09
Total for North-East monsoon	..	..	..	..	8.89
Total for the monsoon period	..	..	..	..	80.14
Total for December to May (Bahmon to Thir)	..	..	..	..	1.97
Total for the year (June to May)	..	..	..	..	82.11

154. The monsoon set in at the usual time and the weather continued favourable up to the first week of August. From the middle of August up to the middle of September there was practically no rain. Afterwards copious rain fell in almost all the districts, improving the condition of the crops a great deal. But the heavy rains during the first half of January 1922 injured the Rabi crops to some extent.

Though the rainfall of the year was normal the crops suffered owing to untimely rains and the yield amounted only to 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. (8 to 12 annas) of the normal.

155. The following statement shows the area and outturn of the principal crops in 1331 Fasli as compared with the figures for the preceding year :—

Crops			1330 F.		1331 F.	
			Area in Acres	Out-turn	Area in Acres	Out-turn
				Bales		Bales
Cotton	..	..	22,14,229	8,40,554	29,14,318	8,70,124
				Tons		Tons
Oil seeds	..	..	18,89,180	61,870	22,98,130	1,59,012
Wheat	..	..	8,10,114	5,988	6,48,585	54,817
Jawar	..	..	68,59,138	4,88,806	98,78,231	7,75,796
Rice	..	..	5,72,461	2,23,267	7,16,818	2,14,638

## SECTION III.

## Co-operative Credit Societies.

156. Mr. Khan Abdul Majid Khan continued as Registrar, Co-operative Societies, up to the 29th Bahman 1331 F., when, on his reversion to British Service, Mr. Mohamed Abdul Basith Khan was appointed Registrar and remained in charge of the Department till the end of the year under report.

157. During the year under report, the number of Societies increased from 1,438 to 1,464, of which 13 were Central Banks, 1,278 Agricultural and 173 Non-Agricultural Societies.

158. The total number of members at the end of Amerdad 1331 F. was 38,434. Of these, 2,335 belonged to the Central Banks, 28,742 to Agricultural and 7,357 to Non-agricultural Societies.

159. One Central Bank was newly opened during the year at Karimnagar. The paid-up share capital of all the Central Banks amounted to Rs. 7,00,124 and the deposits held by them to Rs. 17,50,514. During the year Rs. 4,94,556 were lent to Societies and Rs. 5,26,528 were repaid by them. The profit earned by the Banks was Rs. 1,14,271.

160. During 1331 F. Rs. 5,65,647 were advanced by the agricultural societies to their members. Of this sum, 31·96 per cent. was for purchase of cattle; 26·35 per cent. for purchase of seed; 16·51 per cent. for improvement of land; 6·35 per cent. for redemption of lands; 5·17 per cent. for payment of revenue tax; 5·03 per cent. for purchase of food stuffs; 3·62 per cent. for digging and repairing wells; and the remainder for purchase of fodder, repair of buildings and miscellaneous purposes. The amount repaid by the members during the year totalled Rs. 4,14,220. The profits earned by the societies was Rs. 1,99,276.

161. Including 11 societies registered during the year, there were altogether 173 Non-Agricultural societies: 126 with limited liability and 47 with unlimited liability. The departmental societies at Hyderabad increased from 65 to 67. The stores and weavers societies increased from 13 and 34 to 14 and 37, respectively, and the profit earned by them was Rs. 391 and Rs. 2,273, respectively. There were four Paper Industry societies one each at Kagazipura Doulatabad, at Gudoor in Medak, at Koratla in Karimnagar and at Koalkonda in Mahbubnagar District and the profit earned by these societies amounted to Rs. 435.

162. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was sanctioned during the year for the development of cottage industries which would receive aid in the shape of loans to be paid back in 20 instalments; interest on the loan being payable at 6 per cent. only after the expiry of the first three years.

163. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 2,32,276 as against Rs. 2,09,941 in the previous year.



## SECTION IV.

## Factories.

164. During the year, there were 4 spinning and weaving mills and 212 cotton ginning and pressing factories against 3 and 208 respectively in the preceding year.

Spinning and Weaving  
Mills, etc.

165. The total number of factories other than cotton factories at the close of the year was 160 as against 146 in 1930 F. as shown below :—

Other Factories.

Flour Mills (including 51 worked by electricity)	..	80
Rice Mills (including 3 worked by electricity)	..	40
Distilleries .. .. .	..	5
Aerated Water Factory worked by electricity	..	1
Water Pumping Station .. .. .	..	3
Ice Factory worked by electricity .. .. .	..	1
Electric Factory .. .. .	..	1
Iron Foundry .. .. .	..	1
Silk Factory .. .. .	..	1
Tile Factory .. .. .	..	1
Motor repairing Factories .. .. .	..	6
Oil Mills .. .. .	..	2
Printing Press worked by electricity .. .. .	..	1
Cinema worked by electricity .. .. .	..	3
Dall Factories .. .. .	..	9
Cement Factory .. .. .	..	1
Vulcanizing Factory .. .. .	..	1
Cigarettes Factory .. .. .	..	1
Matches Factory .. .. .	..	1
Acid Factory .. .. .	..	1
Total ..	..	160

166. The total number of factories requiring inspection was 376 with 293 boilers. Of these, 356 factories with 272 boilers were inspected during the year. 20 factories with 21 boilers could not be inspected as they were closed temporarily owing to unsatisfactory rice crop and other like causes. The total amount of inspection fees collected amounted to Rs.10,014. There was no accident during the year under report and all the boilers, old and new, were reported to be working satisfactorily.

Control of Factories.

## SECTION V.

## Trade.

167. The statistics of the trade of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions are compiled from the Customs and railway returns.

Trade Statistics.

168. The following statement shows, in thousands of rupees, the aggregate value of imports and exports of the principal commodities during the year under report as compared with the figures for 1330 Fasli :—

Articles	IMPORTS		Articles	EXPORTS	
	1880 F.	1881 F.		1880 F.	1881 F.
	O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.		O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.
Piece goods ..	1,87,80	2,93,07	Piece goods ..	4,90	4,42
Yarn ..	1,05,97	1,53,89	Cotton ..	5,41,98	9,20,25
Salt ..	38,08	48,65	Cotton seed ..	89,84	1,17,98
Silk ..	14,74	22,25	Grain ..	10,48	89,04
Sugar and Jaggery ..	87,08	1,04,64	Sesamum ..	58,78	58,48
Fruits ..	34,75	39,79	Lin seed ..	5,54	28,48
Battle nut ..	10,68	16,47	Castor seed ..	46,27	92,82
Live stock ..	13,06	19,35	Live stock ..	40,23	41,08
Timber ..	5,07	5,36	Timber ..	6,12	11,20
Copper and Brass utensils ..	4,08	11,45	Hides ..	82,28	82,06
Hardware ..	21,16	27,02	Indigo ..	1,98	2,39
Silver ..	2,16	27,08	Ground nut ..	8,29	24,18
Gold ..	2,21	37,72	Oil and Ghee ..	6,57	19,23
Other Articles ..	7,79,74	5,41,00	Other Articles ..	75,55	1,68,33
Total ..	18,01,53	18,47,74	Total ..	8,73,26	16,04,89
Value of <i>Mafi</i> Articles including mint bullion ..	4,70,10	2,64,04	Value of <i>Mafi</i> Articles ..	56,91	40,49
Grand Total ..	17,71,63	16,11,78	Grand Total ..	9,30,17	16,45,38

The aggregate value of the trade of the Dominions during the year under report amounted Rs. 3,257·16 lakhs as against Rs. 2,701·80 lakhs in 1330 F. *i. e.*, an excess of Rs. 555·36 lakhs. There was a decrease of 159·85 lakhs under imports while increase under exports was 715·21 lakhs. Of the total increase in the value of exports, 378·27 lakhs were under cotton, 78·64 lakhs under cotton seed, and 78·61 lakhs under grain. The increase in the value of the commodities (as shown in the statement) was mostly due to their high prices but it was partly due to the increase in quantity as well. The chief increases under imports were under piece goods, yarn, salt, silver and gold.

169. The following statement shows in tons the volume of the principal imports and exports carried by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway during the year under report as compared with the figures for 1330 Fasli :—

Articles	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1330 F.	1331 F.	1330 F.	1331 F.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Twist and Yarn .. ..	3,822	4,727	44	20
Piece-goods .. ..	2,523	4,180	59	88
Grain .. ..	2,02,351	82,976	19,764	38,078
Salt .. ..	46,530	54,668	..	..
Sugar and Jaggery .. ..	4,635	7,826	647	242
Hardware .. ..	9,382	20,446	..	..
Cotton .. ..	150	196	84,221	76,248
Oil Seed .. ..	..	..	24,722	79,086
Cotton seed .. ..	..	..	27,004	1,07,502
Timber .. ..	4,244	4,016	8,612	15,664
Kerosine Oil .. ..	9,592	11,305	..	..
Coal .. ..	1,294	8,677	8,88,994	8,29,128
Miscellaneous .. ..	23,575	21,001	1,28,740	1,12,319
Total .. ..	3,07,548	2,15,013	6,82,807	7,58,320

## SECTION VI.

### Industries and Commerce.

170. Mr. Mohammadi, Assistant Director, was in charge of the Department till the 30th Thir 1331 F. when the Director's Office was abolished and he was made Deputy Secretary of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

171. No progress was made during the year under report regarding the erection of Alcohol Factory at Kamareddi beyond what was stated in para 162 of the report for 1330 F. As an experimental measure some mowha seeds were sown in the factory compound in order to watch carefully the effects of dry weather on these plants without being watered so that the experience thus gained might be helpful in the general plantation to be undertaken alongside the road between Kamareddi and Biknur to the extent of about 2½ miles deep on either side.

172. In addition to the two travelling parties constituted last year to hold demonstrations in districts for popularising the fly-shuttle looms two more parties were organised during the year under report. These four parties not only demonstrate the working of the fly-shuttle loom, improved dobbies etc., but they give practical training on these looms to the local weavers and demonstrate the superiority of the fly-shuttle over the old pit loom. The financial difficulties of the weavers to go in for the fly-shuttle looms have been considerably removed by constituting industrial societies amongst them. There were in all 160 fly-shuttle slays and 200 shuttles in the districts and they were working satisfactorily. It is gratifying to note that a large number of hand loom factories were established in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad as well as in Warangal and Gulbarga Districts.

173. During the year under report, a wing 50 ft. by 25 ft. was added to the laboratory at a cost of Rs. 10,000 for Applied Chemistry section for carrying on experiments on semi-commercial scale both for giving practical demonstration of the chemical processes practised by the Chemists and for training the apprentices in these processes. Mr. Habeeb Hasan who was studying Leather Manufacture at the Leeds University returned from England after taking the degree of B. Sc., (Hons.) and joined the laboratory. The laboratory will be re-organised in such a way as to bring it in closer contact with the departments of Government such as Agriculture, Mining, Mint, Sanitation, Abkari, etc.

174. Out of Rs. 50,000 kept at the disposal of the Department of Industries and Commerce for granting loans to small scale industries subject to the rules in force. Rs. 18,000 were given to the owners of Dairy Farms during the year under report.

## SECTION VII.

### Public Works Department.

#### *A. Irrigation Branch.*

175. Mr. Mir Ahmed Ali, F. C. H., continued as Chief Engineer during the year under report.

176. The total cost of the staff employed by the Irrigation Branch in 1331 F. was Rs. 11,15,043 against Rs. 9,26,390 in the previous year.

177. The total expenditure on works amounted to Rs. 25,32,938 as against Rs. 21,04,225 in 1330 F. Of this sum, Rs. 14,33,852 were spent on original works and restoration, Rs. 7,88,105 on repairs, Rs. 1,91,880 on maintenance and Rs. 1,19,101 on accommodation, buildings, etc.

178. The expenditure on the Himayatsagar Project during the year under report was Rs. 16,75,937, of which Rs. 15,63,691 were spent on works and the rest on establishment.

179. Besides the above, the following works estimated to cost over two lakhs of rupees were in progress during the year under report: Mahbubnagar extension project, Singabhoopalium tank and Royenpally project.

180. During the year 625 estimates amounting to Rs. 44,10,429 were submitted to the Superintending Engineer for works including maintenance. The estimates for emergent repairs numbered 112 and amounted in value to Rs. 1,86,621. The Tank Restoration Survey Party surveyed 129 tanks and prepared 105 estimates.

181. During the year there was an expenditure of Rs. 1,30,142 on Khuldabad Ghat Road and Special Building Division against a grant of Rs. 1,49,129.

#### *B. General Branch.*

182. Mr. Mohamed Karamatullah Khan, B. A., F. C. H., who had been appointed Chief Engineer on the 29th Amerdad 1329 F. remained in charge of the department during the year under report as in the previous year.

183. The total cost of the staff employed by the General Branch during the year was Rs. 8,28,260 (exclusive of the cost on account of Adilabad Division) against Rs. 6,96,423 in 1830 F. The percentage of establishment charges to the total expenditure on works was 18·1 against 17·5.

184. In 1831 F. the budget grant for works was Rs. 49,07,607 and the actual expenditure Rs. 45,61,982 as against Rs. 40,23,872 and Rs. 39,74,893, respectively, in the previous year. Rs. 22,94,656 were spent on buildings, Rs. 22,07,073 on communications and the rest on travellers bungalows, &c.

185. Out of the total expenditure on buildings Rs. 16,99,820 or 74·07 per cent. were spent on original construction, Rs. 2,35,453 on purchase of lands and buildings and the rest on repairs and maintenance. The principal building under construction during the year was the Osmania General Hospital; the City High School building was completed.

186. One hundred and forty one miles of new roads were completed and opened for traffic during the year. The total mileage maintained by the Public Works Department is now 2,625. Of the total expenditure on roads Rs. 11,93,060 or 54·05 were spent on construction and the rest on repairs and maintenance. The expenditure on construction, repairs and maintenance was distributed among different subas as follows :—

Name of suba	Area	Total length of roads	Total expenditure O.S. Rs.
Gulshanabad-Medak ..	20,350 Sq. Miles	1,164 Miles	8,93,986
Aurangabad ..	19,268 „	580 „	4,11,689
Gulburga ..	22,110 „	641 „	4,12,873
Warangal (excluding Adilabad Division)	20,970 „	240 „	4,88,525

187. The budget allotment for the Hyderabad New Water Distribution Scheme for the year under report was Rs. 11,27,634 against which an expenditure of Rs. 10,76,471 was incurred. Out of this Rs. 10,16,678 were spent on works and Rs. 59,793 on establishment. The Budget grant for the Hyderabad Water Works was Rs. 45,207 against which an expenditure of Rs. 47,519 was incurred during the year. The annual maintenance grant for the Aurangabad Water Works, which supply water mainly to the Cantonment, is Rs. 1,912 of which the British Government contribute B. G. Rs. 1,050. In addition to the maintenance grant an expenditure of Rs. 3,560 was incurred during the year for pumping and bailing out water from the depressions in the stream.

## SECTION VIII.

### Telephone Department.

188. The number of Exchange and private lines increased from 465 to 519 and that of Extension lines from 164 to 179. Besides these, there was one service line as in the previous year.

189. The income realized from telephone fees, etc., in 1831 F. was Rs. 3,19,040 as against Rs. 1,44,741 in the previous year and the expenditure Rs. 86,180 against Rs. 64,238. The telephone fees remaining uncollected at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 11,196.

## SECTION IX.

## Railways.

190. During the year ending September 1922, 7·62 miles were added to the open mileage in the State, making a total of 880·92 miles : under Broad Gauge 380·13 miles, and under Metre Gauge 550·79 miles.

**Open Mileage.**

191. Much progress was made in the construction of the southern section of the Kazipett-Bellarshah Railway as far as Goliara on the 66th mile. Work on the northern section was suspended.

**New Construction.**

Equally good progress was made in the linking of Gudwal with Kurnool. The line was nearing completion up to the British frontier. The alignment from the 28th mile to Kurnool was not decided upon and work had to be suspended pending decision.

192. During the year under report elaborate attempts were made to develop the backward portions of the Divisions by the construction of roads and railways. Over 600 miles of feeder railways were under consideration and some surveys have been taken in hand.

**Survey.**

193. In the year under report no additions were made to the face value of Board Gauge stock or Broad Gauge Guaranteed debentures which remained the same as in 1330 F., viz. £451,830 and £88,000, respectively. Including additions made during the year, the value of Broad Gauge unguaranteed debentures and Metre Gauge debentures held by His Exalted Highness' Government at the end of 1331 F. was £9,44,400 and £6,59,000, respectively, as against £8,45,300 and £ 5,88,000 in 1330 F. The loan of Rs. 17 lakhs advanced to the Railway Company in 1330 F. still subsists. This is repayable in cash or by the issue of debentures within three years, and, if not repaid, it is to be continued on terms to be mutually agreed upon.

**Government Holdings in the Railways.**

194. The Broad Gauge Railway from Wadi to Bezwada with a length of 330·13 miles and a capital outlay to the end of the Fasli year of B. G. Rs. 5,82,53,182, had gross earnings amounting to B. G. Rs. 94,05,527. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 55,23,909 giving a percentage of 9·48 on the capital expenditure against 11·49 in the previous year.

**Earnings.**

The Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Metre-Gauge line, with a length of 391·40 miles and a capital expenditure to the end of September 1921 of Rs. 3,48,82,903 had gross earnings amounting to Rs. 77,06,149. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 42,63,848 yielding a percentage of 12·22 on the capital expenditure against 10·14 in 1330 Fasli.

The gross earnings of the Secunderabad-Kurnool line of which 109·08 miles were open for traffic in 1331 F., with a capital expenditure of Rs. 1,06,89,263 were Rs. 5,48,045. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 92,920 which gives a percentage of ·87 on capital outlay against ·28 in 1330 F.

The gross earnings of the Purna-Hingoli Branch (Metre Gauge line) with a length of 50·81 miles and a capital expenditure of Rs. 29,53,564 amounted to Rs. 2,68,158. The net earnings were Rs. 1,19,972, which gives a percentage of 4·06 against 1·49 in the previous year.

195. In the year under report the full amount of the guaranteed interest paid by Government was refunded by the Railway Company and His Exalted Highness' Government also received Rs. 2,69,370 as their share of surplus profits.

**Guaranteed Interest.**

196. The amount outstanding against the Railway Company in the Broad Gauge Contingent Liability Account on the 30th September 1922 was £ 2,827,671 including interest at 5 per cent. per annum. There were no outstandings in the Contingent Liability Account of the Metre Gauge Railway.

197. At the end of 1331 F. the nominal value of 5 and 6 per cent. Old State Railway shares on which His Exalted Highness' Government were paying interest was O.S. Rs. 22,19,250 and Rs. 12,33,598, respectively.

198. The Company declared the usual dividend of 5 per cent. on their share capital.

## SECTION X.

### Mines and Quarries.

199. Mr. Khurshid Mirza, B.Sc., A.I.M.E., was in charge of Mines Control. Department throughout the year under report.

200. The following statement shows the area in which mining operations were carried on, the output of minerals worked and the royalty paid to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government during the year 1922 as compared with 1921 :—

Area	Minerals	Output		Royalty	
		1921	1922	1921	1922
		Tons	Tons	O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.
Singareni ..	Coal ..	6,46,047·55	6,04,357·7	72,680	67,990
Sasti and Paoni ..	Coal ..	42,673·75	38,522·25	5,384	4,815
		Tolas	Ozs.		
Raichur Doab ..	Gold ..	205½	200	824	1,600
		lbs.	lbs.		
Khammamett ..	Garnets ..	10,625	....	819	....

201. During the year the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company Limited paid a dead rent of O. S. Rs. 5,435-3-5 for sections of the Raichur Doab Gold Fields area on which no mining operations were carried out by them.

202. There were 39 accidents resulting in 27 deaths at Singareni Collieries and two accidents resulting in one death at Sasti Collieries during the year under report.

203. A mining lease for China clay over an area of 358 acres in Chintrale village, Nalgonda District, for a period of ten years and a license to prospect for galena over an area of about 305 acres in Akkampalli village, Nalgonda District, for a period of one year were granted during the year.

The Geological Survey of Rajura, Chinnur and Kinwat taluks of Asifabad District was completed during the year under report.

204. The total income from Shahabad Stone Quarries in 1331 F. was O.S. Rs. 29,128 of which Rs. 19,661 were on account of quarrying fees and Rs. 9,467 on account of royalty.

## SECTION XI.

## Postal Department.

205. Khan Bahadur Moulvi Mir Muzheruddin continued as Postmaster-General up to 4th Khurdad 1331 F. when, on his reversion to the British service, Mr. Rustomji Chenoy was appointed to officiate as Postmaster-General and remained in charge of the department to the end of 16th Thir 1331 F. From the 17th Thir 1331 F. to the end of the year under report the department was under the control of Nawab Sirdar Nawaz Jung Bahadur.

206. The Money Order system was extended to 40 additional post offices, raising the total number of post offices doing Money Order business as well as Value Payable business from 658 to 698. The number of post offices which were doing Insurance business was the same as in the previous year, viz., 305.

207. At the beginning of 1331 F. there were 667 post offices and 564 letter boxes in the State, the number of post men and runners being 892. During the year there was an increase of 31 post offices, 20 letter boxes and two post men. Thus in 1331 F. there was one post office for every 118·4 sq. miles as against 123·9 sq. miles in the preceding year. The mileage over which mails were carried by rail increased from 1,721½ miles to 1,758 miles and the mileage by road from 6,123½ miles to 6,214½ miles.

208. The total number of postal articles carried in 1331 F. was 2,37,84,137 against 2,14,64,718. Private and Government correspondence increased by 10·5 and 11·6 per cent., respectively. The number of Money Orders issued during the year under report was 3,81,052 against 3,51,531 in the previous year.

209. The total income of the Postal Department rose from Rs. 6,93,527 to Rs. 7,38,767. Excluding income realised from Service Stamps, the ordinary income was Rs. 4,81,362 against Rs. 4,43,185 in 1330 F. The expenditure increased from Rs. 8,16,212 to Rs. 10,07,113 which was mainly due to the increase in the salaries of the postal employees according to the Time Scale.

210. Excluding 30 breaches of discipline which were punished with dismissal from service, 22 offences were committed by postal employees during the year under report. Of these, 2 were punished by the Court and 20 departmentally.

211. There were no cases of highway robbery during the year under report. In one case of fraud and misappropriation of Government money an outsider having fraudulently represented himself as the officiating overseer of one of the mail lines obtained Rs. 11-15-0 from a Sub-Post Master for disbursement of runners' salaries. The whole of the amount was recovered from him and he was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

212. Of the 1,658 complaints received from the public during 1331 F., 505 or 30·45 per cent. were established.

213. The total number of articles delivered in 1331 F., was 2,64,46,684 against 2,09,33,927 in the preceding year.



214. In all 1,08,875 articles were received in the Dead Letter Office, of which 99,886 or 91·7 per cent. were subsequently delivered to the addressees. The postage due on undelivered letters was Rs. 872.

215. During the year under report 1,22,451 articles were received from the Imperial Post Office for delivery through the State Post Offices. The postage realised on these amounted to Rs. 7,429-2-6, of which Rs. 3,720-6-3 were on account of the State Postal Department and Rs. 3,708-12-3 on account of the British Postal Department.

216. The 3 lithographic presses attached to the Postal Department lithographed 2,045 books and 7,90,689 forms in 1331 Fasli.

217. During the year under report Rs. 1,559 were spent on repairs and Rs. 594 on new works.

218. The value of quinine sold by the Postal Department during 1331 F. was Rs. 4,906 against Rs. 6,257 in the previous year. The price of quinine was raised from Rs. 3-12-8 to Rs. 9-1-0 per packet, owing to the enhancement of price by the Madras Government.

219. The discount paid to postal officials at Rs. 1-9-0 on the sale of stamps worth Rs. 100 was stopped on account of increase in their salaries, resulting in a net saving of about Rs. 3,500 to Government.

## SECTION XII.

### Mint Department.

220. Mr. R. L. Gamlen continued in charge of the Mint till 11th Mehir 1331 F. when he proceeded on Government duty to England. For the rest of the year, Mr. O. H. Browne, Assistant Director, Electricity Department, acted as Mint Master.

221. During the year under report 13,05,011 silver coins (7,46,731 rupees, 1,97,280 quarter rupees and 3,61,000 two anna pieces) and 18,94,710 bronze and nickle coins were minted.

222. At the beginning of 1331 F. the Mint held a balance of 6,12,287·9 tolas of pure and standard silver. Adding 4,16,043·2 tolas received during the year, the total quantity of silver held by the Mint during 1331 F. was 10,28,331·1 tolas. The loss incurred on coinage operations amounted to 2,248·7 tolas.

223. The following statement shows the quantities of silver and copper brought under melting operations during 1331 Fasli:—

Particulars	Tolas
Bar and Refined silver .. .. .	1,14,802·3
Copper Alloy .. .. .	20,596·8
Halli Sicca Rupees .. .. .	3,97,200·4
Copper Alloy .. .. .	518·6
Defective Mahbubia Sicca Rupees .. .. .	28,804·5
Copper Alloy .. .. .	46·8
Bars for realligation (Fine silver) .. .. .	558·5
Spoilt coins (Copper Alloy) .. .. .	79·9

224. During the year 96 silver and 3 gold musters were assayed.

**Assay Work.**

225. During the year under report 3,832·39 tolas of pure gold were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,16,758-14-1. 7,553 coins were struck (3,500 ashrafi, 496 half ashrafi, 1,620 quarter ashrafi and 1,937 one-eighth ashrafi) and out of these as well as the gold coins the Mint had in stock at the beginning of the year 5,945 ashrafi, 912 half ashrafi, 842 quarter ashrafi and 977 one eighth ashrafi were issued. The striking charges realised by the sale of coins amounted to Rs. 16,612 only, as no seigniorage was charged on 370 ashrafi issued to the Sarf-i-Khas *ilaka* in exchange for silver received.

226. The total expenditure incurred by the Mint Department in 1331 F. was as follows :—

Particulars	O.S. Rs.
Cost of Establishment .. .. .	1,20,977
Overtime Allowance .. .. .	463
Stores .. .. .	54,147
Repairs to Mint Buildings .. .. .	2,824
Assay Charges .. .. .	5,641
Contingencies .. .. .	8,226
Miscellaneous .. .. .	3,048
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,90,326</b>

### SECTION XIII.

#### Stamp Department.

227. Moulvi Mir Faizur Rahman continued as Inspector-General of Stamps during the year under report.

228. The number of stamps and stamp papers of all kinds in stock at the beginning of 1331 F. was as follows :—

	Number	Value O.S. Rs.
Dewani .. .. .	1,44,70,096	1,79,88,997
Residency, Secunderabad, etc. ..	7,760	42,418
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,44,77,856</b>	<b>1,79,81,415</b>

229. The following table shows the number and the value of stamp papers, etc., manufactured in 1331 F:—

	Number	Value O.S. Rs.
Stamp paper .. .. .	8,59,466	18,09,759
Postal Stamps .. .. .	80,44,160	1,47,956
Embossed envelopes .. .. .	26,42,819	84,189
Post Cards .. .. .	44,80,761	96,542
Court Fee Stamps .. .. .	14,77,464	8,66,612
Hundi paper .. .. .	18,559	1,964
Hundi Stamps .. .. .	2,000	1,075
Service Stamps .. .. .	50,29,842	1,89,177
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,75,00,071</b>	<b>26,97,224</b>

230. The number and value of stamps supplied to different *ilakas* in 1331 F. were as follows :—

	Number	Value O.S. Rs.
Dewani .. .. .	1,81,89,801	25,74,909
Jagirs .. .. .	8,11,791	2,68,572
Residency, Secunderabad, etc. ..	1,00,098	1,40,522
Total ..	1,85,51,690	29,98,008

231. Excluding Sarf-i-Khas receipts, the total receipts from the sale of stamps, stamp papers, etc., amounted to Rs. 15,70,564 as against Rs. 15,25,114 in 1330 F. and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,71,310 against Rs. 2,30,018 ; Rs. 70,340 were spent on salaries and contingencies, Rs. 33,157 on commission to vendors and Rs. 67,813 on the purchase of machinery, etc.

#### SECTION XIV.

##### Civil Veterinary Department.

232. Captain Nawab Rais Jung Bahadur continued Director, Civil Veterinary Department, during the year under report.

233. During 1331 F. 1,916 deaths from contagious diseases were reported in the Dominions against 4,179 in the preceding year. There was no outbreak of surra during the year under report. Amongst bovines, rinderpest accounted for 872 deaths against 2,877 in the previous year. *Hæmorrhage septicæmia*, foot and mouth disease, anthrax and black quarter were also prevalent.

234. The number of preventive inoculations decreased from 6,960 in 1330 F. to 1,329 in 1331 F.

235. There were 61 hospitals and dispensaries in the Dominions in 1331 F. against 45 in the previous year. In these hospitals and dispensaries 78,487 animals were treated against 39,429. Including those treated by the Veterinary Officers while on tour, the total number of animals treated in the year under report was 1,20,349 against 81,947 in 1330 Fasli.

Four new students were sent to the Bombay Veterinary College for training during the year. Thus there were altogether nine State Scholarship holders in the College in 1331 F. Of these, two passed the final examination and were provided with appointments in the Veterinary Department; two discontinued their studies; and one left the College owing to ill-health. Thus at the end of the year there were four students in the Bombay Veterinary College, of whom three were in the first year and one was in the third year class.

No fresh students were admitted in the Veterinary Assistant class in 1331 F. as it was closed throughout the year. Of the 22 students who remained in the class at the end of 1330 F. 18 passed the final examination of whom 11 were Military students and one was from Paigha, and five were provided with appointments in the Veterinary Department.

236. There were 58 stallions at the close of 1330 F. During the year under report, 2 stud bred stallions were added, making a total of 60 stallions. Of these, one died and one was destroyed, leaving 58 at the end of the year.

237. There were 30 stallion stands and 1,326 coverings by horse stallions. Accurate statistics were available for *tak-kavi* mares only. The number of successful coverings during the year was 420 as against 387 in the previous year. 240 foals were produced during the year under report.

Horse Breeding Operations.

238. There were 51 stud bulls at work at the close of 1330 F. Nine stud bred bulls were added during the year, making a total of 60 bulls. Of these, two died, leaving 58 at the end of the year under report.

Cattle Breeding.

239. There were seven horse and cattle shows during the year against six in the previous year and Rs. 5,734 were distributed as prizes.

Horse and Cattle Shows.

240. The total cost of the Veterinary Department in 1331 F. was Rs. 2,89,207 against Rs. 2,58,135 in the previous year. Direction and Superintendence cost Rs. 59,959 ; veterinary instruction, hospitals and dispensaries Rs. 1,09,968 ; breeding operations Rs. 1,18,546 ; and fairs and shows Rs. 5,734.

Expenditure.

# CHAPTER V.

## SECTION I.

### Medical Relief.

241. Lieut.-Col. B. Jivan Singh, c. i. e., I. M. S., (retired) continued as Director of the Medical Department and Sanitary Commissioner during the year under report except for two short periods *viz.*, from 13th Farwardi to 9th Khurdad (when he was on deputation) and from 24th Khurdad to 27th Thir (when he was on privilege leave). Nawab Arastoo Yar Jung Bahadur officiated for him.

242. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the State at the end of 1331 F. was 121 against 110 in the preceding year. Of these, 102 were maintained by the State, 3 by the Sarf-i-Khas Department, 4 by Local Funds and the remaining 12 received aid from Local Funds. There were 170 beds in the City hospitals and 262 in the district hospitals reserved for males and 182 in the City and 88 in the Districts reserved for females.

243. The total number of patients attended to in the different hospitals and dispensaries in the State during 1331 F. was 10,34,234 against 11,25,831 in the previous year. Of these, 10,945 were in-patients against 12,332. Among out-patients, there were 4,97,445 males, 2,26,275 females and 2,99,569 children against 5,40,631 males, 2,38,121 females and 3,34,747 children in 1330 F. The largest attendance among the City hospitals and dispensaries was as usual at the Afzalganj Hospital with 74,485 patients in the year and among district hospitals and dispensaries at the Bidar Dispensary with 22,906 patients. The total mortality among in-patients was 710 against 1,095 in 1330 F. 2,726 in-patients and 16,668 out-patients were treated in the Victoria Zenana Hospital in 1331 F. against 3,003 and 20,112, respectively, in the previous year. Maternity cases numbered 1,350 against 1,382.

244. At the end of 1330 F. there were 274 students : 136 (133 males and 3 females) in the Assistant Surgeon Class and 138 (133 males and 5 females) in the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Class. During the year 38 male and 5 female students were admitted into the Assistant Surgeon Class and 25 male and 5 female students into the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Class, making a total of 347. Of these, 30 left the College, 45 were struck off owing to death and failure to pay fees etc. and 13 passed out of the Medical College, 5 as Assistant Surgeons and 8 as Sub-Assistant Surgeons, leaving 259 students at the end of 1331 Fasli.

245. There were 20 dhais under training at the end of 1330 F. 20 were admitted during the year under report, making a total of 40. Of these, 8 completed their course successfully and 13 left the class, leaving 19 under training at the end of 1331 Fasli.

246. The total expenditure incurred by Government on account of the Medical Department in 1331 F. was Rs. 11,46,430 against Rs. 10,05,835 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 8,52,456 were spent on establishment and contingencies, Rs. 1,80,175 on Medical Stores, Rs. 46,702 on the Osmania Medical College, Rs. 38,998 on diet and Rs. 28,099 on the Chemical Laboratory.

## SECTION II.

## Vaccination.

247. There were 126 vaccinators in 1331 F. as against 130 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations successfully performed was 68,704 against 67,793.

Number of Vaccinations,  
etc.

248. 1,31,284 tubes of lymph were prepared and 1,23,453 were issued. Of these, 99,698 tubes were supplied to the districts, 17,578 to the Hyderabad City and suburbs (including the Residency Hospital), 295 to Mission dispensaries and 5,882 to Paigahs and Jagirs.

Supply of Lymph.

## SECTION III.

## Sanitation.

249. During the year under report, there were 6,563 cases and 3,411 deaths from cholera against 8,956 cases with 5,050 deaths in 1330 F. Eight cases with 7 deaths occurred in the Hyderabad City and Suburbs.

Cholera.

250. There were 191 cases of small-pox with 31 deaths as against 396 cases with 60 deaths in 1330 F. 129 cases with 19 deaths occurred in the Hyderabad City and Suburbs.

Small-pox.

251. During the year under report, there were 78,976 deaths from malarial fevers against 86,320 in the previous year. 5,635 deaths occurred in the Hyderabad City and Suburbs (including Atráf-i-Balda) against 4,574 in the previous year.

Malarial Fevers.

252. There were 5,164 cases of influenza with 187 deaths as against 9,546 cases and 815 deaths in 1330 F. One attack with one death occurred in the City of Hyderabad and Suburbs.

Influenza.

253. During the year under report there were 5,022 cases of plague in the State with 3,824 deaths as against 6,135 cases with 4,913 deaths in 1330 F. Of the 16 districts only five districts *viz.*, Bhir, Nanded, Raichur, Osmanabad and Bidar reported 147, 276, 793, 2,673 and 1,183 cases, respectively, with 125, 237, 662, 1,875 and 925 deaths and the rest were free from the disease. In all 111 persons were inoculated in the Dominions during the year under report against 7,732 in the previous year.

Plague.

254. The expenditure incurred in 1331 F. on account of epidemic preventive measures amounted to Rs. 92,905 against Rs. 1,47,806 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

255. During the year under report, there were 76,792 births (41,810 male and 35,482 female) and 1,05,681 deaths (57,253 male and 48,428 female) as against 89,112 births (47,523 male and 41,589 female) and 1,24,342 deaths (67,219 male and 57,123 female) in the previous year. For every thousand of the population of these Dominions there were 6·21 births and 8·54 deaths as against 7·20 and 10·06, respectively, in the preceding year.

Vital Statistics.

## SECTION IV.

## Unani Medical Department.

256. Including one aided Ayurvedic Dispensary opened during the year under report, there were 9 Government and 18 aided Yunani and Ayurvedic dispensaries in the Hyderabad City in 1331 Fasli.

Number of Dispensaries.

**257.** During the year 13,49,360 patients were treated in the City dispensaries as against 14,75,422 in 1330 F. Surgical cases numbered 1,23,762.

**Relief.**

**258.** The total expenditure on the Yunani Branch of the Medical Department amounted to Rs. 1,35,963. Of this sum, Rs. 1,05,462 were spent on Government dispensaries and Medical stores, Rs. 22,340 in grants-in-aid, Rs. 4,821 on the Yunani Medical School and Rs. 3,340 on the Yunani Medical Board.

**Expenditure.**

## SECTION V.

### Lunatic Asylum.

**259.** There were 116 lunatics in the Lunatic Asylum at the beginning of 1331 F. and 77 were admitted during the year, making a total of 193. Of these, 67 were discharged cured and 9 died, leaving 117 lunatics in the Asylum at the close of the year. Of the new admissions, 68·8 per cent. were contributed by the Hyderabad City. The percentage of cases cured was 35·07 as against 29·01 in 1330 F. and the death rate 4·71 per cent. against 10·88.

**Number of Lunatics.**

**260.** The total expenditure on the Asylum was Rs. 19,673 as against Rs. 20,209 in 1330 F. The average cost per head was Rs. 164-8-8 against Rs. 162-7-9.

**Cost.**

# CHAPTER VI.

## SECTION I.

### Education.

261. The total number of public institutions (Government, aided and recognized) for general and special education increased from 4,287 to 4,365. During the year one Methodist High School for boys was recognised as an unaided English High School, two 1st grade Middle Schools (one Sarfikhas and one aided) were raised to the Usmania High School standard and 77 primary schools were newly opened.

The number of pupils in all public schools rose from 2,34,505 to 2,47,228. There were 4,058 private unrecognised schools with 76,654 pupils as in the previous year. The percentage of scholars in all schools, public and private, to the population of school-going age was 17·3 against 16·6 in the preceding year. Excluding the figures for private schools the percentage was 13·2 against 12·5.

262. The total expenditure, direct and indirect, from public sources rose from Rs. 44,13,016 to Rs. 59,19,906 while that from private sources fell from Rs. 8,93,945 to Rs. 8,43,195. The following table shows the details of expenditure:—

Sources	1930 F.			1931 F.		
	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
Government Funds.	20,36,958	20,87,474	41,24,432	32,97,515	22,56,113	55,53,628
Local Funds ..	1,46,761	57,108	2,03,869	1,91,640	68,953	2,60,593
Sarf-i-Khas Funds ..	75,791	8,924	84,715	91,537	14,148	1,05,685
Total Public Funds.	22,59,510	21,53,506	44,13,016	35,80,692	23,39,214	59,19,906
Private Sources (Subscriptions, etc. ..)	6,79,413	2,14,532	8,93,945	6,50,766	1,92,429	8,43,195
Grand Total ..	29,38,922	23,68,038	53,06,961	42,31,458	25,31,643	67,63,101

### COLLEGE EDUCATION.

263. There were 289 students in the Arts Faculty during the year under report as against 196 in 1930 F. One hundred and sixty candidates appeared for the Intermediate Examination of the Usmania University, of whom 82 were successful: 34 in the second class and 48 in the third class. The net cost of teaching in the College increased from Rs. 99,844 to Rs. 1,42,802 while the cost per pupil decreased from Rs. 545 to Rs. 430.

The strength of the Theological Faculty of the Usmania University was 6 against 7 in the preceding year. Two students appeared for the Intermediate Examination and both of them were successful. The net cost on the Theological Faculty decreased from Rs. 82,323 to Rs. 24,767 and the cost per pupil from Rs. 4,617 to Rs. 4,128.



One hundred and twenty three students appeared for the Oriental Titles' Examination, of whom 18 were successful.

The Translation Bureau of the Usmania University continued under the control of Mr. Mahomed Inayatulla B.A., Curator, throughout the year under report. During the year 24 translations of books on History, Physics, Chemistry, Logic, Economics, Algebra, Trigonometry and Hydrostatics were printed and translations of 20 books were completed.

264. There were 199 students in the Nizam College during the year under report as against 181 in the previous year.  
**Nizam College.** Five candidates sat either for the whole or part of the Madras B. A. examination, of whom 4 succeeded in obtaining the degree. Two candidates appeared for the B. sc. (English) examination and both of them were successful. Thirty five candidates appeared for the Intermediate Examination, of whom 15 were successful : three in the first class and 12 in the second class. Of the three placed in the first class one won the Pentland Gold Medal. The net expenditure on teaching in the College Department of the Nizam College increased from Rs. 89,242 to Rs. 95,519 while the cost per pupil decreased from Rs. 633 to Rs. 552.

#### SECONDARY AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

265. Mr. S. R. Masood, B.A. (Oxon.), I.E.S., continued as Director of Public Instruction during the year under report.  
**Administration.** He was absent from Hyderabad from 4th Ardebehisht 1331 F. to 1st Aban 1331 F. on deputation to Japan to study the conditions and causes of the educational development of Japan and during this period Mr. Khan Fazl Mohamed Khan M.A., Deputy Director, acted as Director of Public Instruction.

266. There were 15 English High Schools for boys (7 Government, 7 aided and 1 Unaided) against 14 (7 Government and 7 aided) in the preceding year. The number of boys under instruction rose from 5,117 to 6,050. Two hundred and forty five boys appeared for the examination held by the High School Leaving Certificate Board, of whom 184 were from Government schools and 61 from aided schools : 151 of the former and 42 of the latter were given "Satisfactory" certificates.  
**English High Schools.**

267. The direct expenditure on Government English High Schools increased from Rs. 2,03,420 to Rs. 2,46,624 while the cost per pupil decreased from Rs. 71 to Rs. 67.  
**Cost.** The income from fees was Rs. 37,589. The direct expenditure on aided English High Schools was Rs. 1,26,588 including Rs. 30,879 contributed by Government and the cost per pupil Rs. 57. The income from fees was Rs. 51,977.

268. The number of Usmania High Schools rose from 9 to 11 of which 8 were Government, 1 Sarfikhaskas and 2 aided schools.  
**Usmania Oriental High Schools.** The number of boys under instruction increased from 3,458 to 4,443. Five hundred candidates appeared for the Usmania Matriculation Examination : 146 from Government Schools, 52 from aided schools and 302 private candidates. Of these, 94 were successful : 49 from Government schools, 11 from aided schools and 34 private candidates.

269. The direct expenditure on Government Usmania High Schools was Rs. 1,54,763 against Rs. 1,02,780 in the previous year and the average cost per pupil Rs. 48 against Rs. 38. The income from fees was Rs. 7,644. The direct expenditure on the Sarf-i-Khas High School was Rs. 9,155 and the average cost

Rs. 29. The income from fees was Rs. 960. The direct expenditure on aided Usmania High Schools was Rs. 28,249 including Rs. 10,410 contributed by Government, and the average cost per pupil Rs. 24. The income from fees was Rs. 10,338.

270. The number of middle schools for boys decreased from 93 to 91 while the number of boys under instruction therein increased from 21,510 to 22,413. During the year two 1st grade middle schools (one Sarf-i-Khas and one Aided) were raised to the Usmania High School standard. Thus there were 61 middle schools managed by Government, 2 by Sarf-i-Khas *ilaka*, 21 by aided and 7 by unaided agencies.

271. The total cost of Government Middle Schools was Rs. 6,47,975, as against Rs. 3,99,662 in the preceding year. The income from fees was Rs. 22,602. The cost of Sarf-i-Khas schools was Rs. 12,907, of aided schools Rs. 80,622, and of unaided schools Rs. 26,496. Their income from fees was Rs. 537, Rs. 13,626, and Rs. 5,083, respectively.

272. 3,775 boys appeared for the Middle School examination, of whom 1,370 or 36·2 per cent. were successful against 43·5 per cent. in 1330 F. Of the successful pupils, 919 were from Government schools and 199 from aided schools, while 252 were private candidates.

273. The number of boys' primary schools increased from 3,378 to 3,441 and the number of pupils attending them from 1,64,513 to 1,75,057. 27 per cent. of the schools were in the Warangal Suba, 25·4 in the Gulshanabad-Medak Suba, 22·3 in the Aurangabad Suba, 21·9 in the Gulbarga Suba and 3·3 in the Hyderabad City and Atraf-i-Balda. Of the total number of Primary Schools. 720 were maintained by Government, 103 by the Sarf-i-Khas *ilaka*, 2,337 by the Local Boards, 239 by aided and 42 by unaided agencies.

274. Government Primary Schools cost Rs. 13,24,595, Sarf-i-Khas Schools Rs. 62,955, Local Boards' Schools Rs. 2,72,680, aided schools Rs. 58,586 and unaided schools Rs. 10,269. Government realised Rs. 14,459 from fees, Sarf-i-Khas *ilaka* Rs. 3,564, Local Boards Rs. 14,886, aided agencies Rs. 4,414 and unaided agencies Rs. 618. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 16-6-10 to Government, Rs. 8-7-4 to Sarf-i-Khas *ilaka*, Rs. 3-9-4 to Local Boards, Rs. 6-15-11 to aided agencies and Rs. 4-0-3 to unaided agencies.

275. 7,102 boys appeared for the Special Upper Primary Examination, of whom 2,613 were successful.

276. The number of girls' schools increased from 767 to 781 while the number of pupils therein decreased from 36,362 to 35,988. Of the total number of schools, five were High Schools (two managed by Government and three by aided agencies and all located in Hyderabad and Secunderabad), 14 Middle Schools (two Government, five aided and seven unaided) and 762 Primary schools (418 Government, eight Sarfikhas, six Local Boards, 327 aided and 3 unaided.)

277. 19 girls appeared for the High School Leaving Certificate Board Examination, of whom 12 were successful. 60 appeared for the Middle School Examination, of whom 33 were successful (4 from Government schools, 21 from aided schools and 8 private students). 473 girls appeared for the Special Upper Primary examination, of whom 179 were successful. 25 appeared for the Cambridge Local Examination, of whom 17 were successful.

278. The total expenditure on girls' schools was Rs. 6,18,758 against Rs. 4,64,944 in the previous year. Of this, Government schools cost Rs. 4,47,482, Sarfikhas schools Rs. 6,520, Local Boards schools Rs. 1,064, aided schools Rs. 1,37,324 and unaided schools Rs. 26,368. Government realised from fees Rs. 12,089, aided schools Rs. 18,563 and unaided schools Rs. 3,584. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 19-15-1 in Government schools, Rs. 10-0-8 in Sarfikhas schools, Rs. 6-12-5 in Local Board schools, Rs. 12-1-5 in aided schools and Rs. 19-11-3 in unaided schools.

279. As in the preceding year there were 24 special schools. The number of pupils under instruction fell from 3,131 to 2,833. The total expenditure on special education rose from Rs. 2,13,682 to Rs. 2,24,762. The working of the more important schools is given below :—

(a) *Normal schools for male teachers.*—As before there were three normal schools, one each at Hyderabad, Warangal and Aurangabad. The number of pupil teachers under training in the Hyderabad Normal School decreased from 201 to 199. The total expenditure was Rs. 37,038 and the average cost per pupil Rs. 186 against Rs. 39,274 and Rs. 195, respectively. Sixty five teachers appeared for the Upper Primary and 27 for the Lower Primary Examination, and 59 of the former and 23 of the latter were successful. In the Warangal Normal School there were 84 pupil teachers under training against 76 in the previous year, and the total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 10,405 as against Rs. 9,153 in 1330 F. Fifteen teachers appeared for the Upper Primary and 22 for the Lower Primary Examination and 11 of the former and 17 of the latter were successful. In the Aurangabad Normal School there were 92 pupil teachers under training as against 94 in the preceding year, and the total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 10,025 against Rs. 8,850. Twenty three teachers appeared for the Upper Primary and 23 for the Lower Primary Examination, and 20 of the former and 22 of the latter were successful.

(b) *Normal Schools for Female Teachers.*—As in the preceding year, there were four normal Schools in 1331 F., one each at Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Warangal and Gulbarga, where instruction is imparted in Urdu, Marathi, Telugu and Canarese, respectively. In the Hyderabad school there were 154 pupils, in the Aurangabad school 109 pupils, in the Warangal school 158 pupils and in the Gulbargah school 122 pupils. The expenditure incurred on these schools was Rs. 16,334, Rs. 7,572, Rs. 9,451 and Rs. 2,897, respectively. From the Hyderabad school 10 female teachers appeared for the Training Certificate Examination and of these 6 were successful. Seven appeared for the Special Upper Primary Examination and they were all successful. From the Aurangabad and the Warangal schools 13 female teachers appeared for the Special Upper Primary Examination, of whom 10 were successful. From the Aurangabad school 5 female teachers appeared for the Lower Primary Examination and all of them were successful.

(c) *Hyderabad Engineering School.*—The number of pupils in the Engineering School decreased from 91 to 86. The total expenditure was Rs. 36,688 as against Rs. 26,909 and the fees realised amounted to Rs. 2,318 as against Rs. 2,177 in 1330 F. Twenty seven candidates appeared for the final examination of the Upper Subordinate Class and 10 for the final examination of the Lower Subordinate Class, and 13 of the former and 5 of the latter were successful.

- (d) *Industrial Schools*.—As in the preceding year, there were six Industrial schools in the State in 1331 F., one maintained by Government, three by Local Boards, one by aided and one by unaided agency. The total number of pupils in the institutions maintained from public funds was 254 against 336 in 1330 F. and the expenditure Rs. 28,298 against Rs. 27,749. Thirteen pupils appeared for the Elementary Drawing Examination and seven for the Intermediate Drawing Examination: seven of the former and three of the latter were successful. The number of pupils in the Victoria Memorial Orphanage decreased from 517 to 505. Of these, 245 were boys and 260 girls. The total expenditure on the Orphanage was Rs. 51,148 against Rs. 69,985 in the preceding year.

280. The total expenditure incurred on account of scholarships by Government and other public agencies increased from Rs. 3,18,865 to Rs. 4,85,542 as shown below :—

		1330 F.	1331 F.
		O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
General Scholarships	.. ..	1,52,148	1,87,740
Asiatic Scholarships ..	.. ..	22,904	43,938
English Scholarships	.. ..	1,19,910	2,38,679
Miscellaneous Scholarships	.. ..	28,908	15,190
Total	.. ..	<u>3,18,865</u>	<u>4,85,542</u>

281. The expenditure on school buildings incurred by Government and other public agencies during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,38,560 against Rs. 3,79,660 in 1330 F. Additions to and alterations in the Mistresses' Quarters of the Mahbubia Girls' School were made and the only important building under construction in 1331 F. was the City High School.

282. The expenditure on furniture incurred by Government and other public agencies amounted to Rs. 2,17,668 as against Rs. 1,12,730 in the preceding year.

283. The expenditure on public libraries was Rs. 1,05,645 as against Rs. 43,648 in 1330 F. Contributions to aided libraries amounted to Rs. 1,440.

284. The expenditure on the Asafia Library was Rs. 19,856, of which Rs. 7,380 were spent on the purchase of books. There were 26,353 books in the Library at the end of 1331 F. of which 17,416 were in Arabic, Persian and Urdu and 8,937 in English and other European languages. In all 38,904 people visited the Library and consulted 38,781 books during the year under report.

## SECTION II.

### Literature and Press.

284. During 1331 F. 165 books were published against 156 in 1330 F. Thirty eight of the new publications dealt with Theology and Ethics, 35 with Law, 15 with History, 14 with Poetry and Drama, 7 with Fiction, 13 with Hygiene, 28 with Education and 15 were of a miscellaneous character. Besides, 45 books dealing

with various Sciences and Arts, History, Philosophy, etc., were translated by the Translation Bureau. Of these, 21 are under print; 24 have been printed and out of these, 10 have been published.

285. Six new presses were opened during the year under report against  
**Presses.** 8 in 1880 Fasli.

286. License was given for publication of 5 periodicals against one  
**Journalism.** newspaper and 4 periodicals in the previous year.

287. Twenty two applications for registration of books were sanctioned during the year against 23 in 1880 Fasli.  
**Registration.**

# CHAPTER VII

## SECTION I

### Government Income and Expenditure

288. IN the review of the Revised Estimates for 1331 F. last year it was remarked that the hope of a favourable monsoon after several successive disastrous seasons had been realised in the year then closing and consequently the expectations of heavy receipts had already materialised to a very considerable extent.

The Accounts for 1331 F. show the results to be even better than what had been anticipated in the Revised. Customs, for which 100 lakhs was considered at the time of budgetting a "record figure," is 129·69 lakhs, about 9½ lakhs more than the Revised. The Interest figure likewise shows an improvement of 13·62 due to a higher bank rate and larger deposits; this increase under Interest, however, is more than wiped off by the decrease of 14·22 under Railways owing to surplus profits being ear-marked for payment of excess profits and corporation taxes in England. The totals of expenditure, too, are about 9 lakhs less than the budget. The surplus, therefore, of ordinary receipts and expenditure is 58·83 lakhs, and is thus better than the budget by 41·68 lakhs and the Revised by 34·81. Against this, however, must be set off Extraordinary expenditure amounting to Rs. 16·42, of which 7·27 is for arrears of famine expenditure, 2·16 for payment of advance salaries to the late President and his staff, 1·57 under H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' visit, and 5·42 for special donations to the Oriental Publications Bureau (*Dairat-ul-Maarif*) and other literary institutions. The net surplus, therefore, is 42·41 against an estimate of 15·15. The figures are as follows:—

Heads	Budget	Actuals	+ Better —Worse
Ordinary receipts .. ..	678·55	711·24	+ 32·69
Expenditure .. ..	661·40	652·41	+ 8·99
Gross surplus .. ..	17·15	58·88	+ 41·68
Extraordinary : Famine .. ..	2·00	7·27	— 5·27
Other Items .. ..	..	9·15	— 9·15
Total .. ..	2·00	16·42	— 14·42
Net surplus .. ..	15·15	42·41	+ 27·26

## RECEIPTS

289. With the important exceptions of Customs, Railways and Interest, the other receipts have, more or less, followed the estimates. The important variations are tabulated below :—

Budget Heads			Under-estimate in lakhs	Budget Heads			Over-estimate in lakhs
Land revenue	..	..	2·23	Forest by land revenue	..	..	0·56
Customs	..	..	29·77	Forest	..	..	1·82
Excise	..	..	1·21	Stamps	..	..	·74
Opium	..	..	1·07	Registration	..	..	·80
Interest	..	..	13·62	Post Office	..	..	·63
Exchange	..	..	4·40	Railways	..	..	14·22
Telephone	..	..	·77	Electricity	..	..	1·04
Other heads	..	..	·02	Workshop	..	..	·77
				Miscellaneous	..	..	·27
				Other heads	..	..	·05
Total ..			53·09	Total ..			20·40
Net +82·69							

*Increases*

290. Owing to the Famine years from 1328 to 1330 F. a part of Peshkush was in arrears which was realised in 1331 F. This contributed an increase of 3·09 over the estimate. On the other hand, there was a slight fall in the Ryotwari and Sivai Jamabandi revenue of about ·86 which has reduced the increased revenue to 2·23.

291. The increased revenue under Customs is not due to any general increase in import or export Tariff rates, but is mainly attributable to better agricultural conditions and consequently larger exports of cotton and oil seeds; there being some improvement (5·09) also in import duties. The following are the detailed figures :—

Estimates				Actuals		
Heads	Balda and Secunderabad	Districts	Total	Balda and Secunderabad	Districts	Total
Imports	20·80	35·00	55·80	18·53	42·86	60·89
Exports	6·26	57·70	63·96	2·70	81·52	84·22
Octroi	2·92	..	2·92	2·80	..	2·80
Other heads	·07	·84	·41	·05	·84	·39
Total	30·05	93·04	123·09	24·08	124·22	148·30
Net share to General revenues	6·88	93·04	99·92	5·47	124·22	129·69

292. The increase in revenue does not imply increase in consumption. It is as usual the result of vigorous administration by its able Commissioner.

293. The increase is partly (·62) due to increase in price and partly (·45) to collection of past arrears, and renewal of contracts.

294. The increase in Sterling investments and more specially reduction in the British Income tax contributed an increase of 4·35. The higher Bank rate that prevailed during the year and also larger interest bearing deposits combined to yield 6·81 more. The balance is due to better return on miscellaneous advances.

295. This represents the net gain due to the financing of the export trade by sale of 287·22 O.S. bills on Bombay.

296. The increase is due to payment in 1331 F. of the profits of previous years.

297. The other increases are too small to call for any remarks.

### *Decreases*

298. The decrease may chiefly be attributed to fall in grazing fees and sales of fuel.

299. Measures for conservation are responsible for a fall of 1·38 under revenue from produce removed by Forest Officers and of ·44 in produce removed by purchasers.

300. It was expected that the revenue would rise considerably owing to the creation of new Munsiffs' Courts. The actuals for 1331 F. are better than those of 1330 F. by ·68, but have not come up to the Budget Estimate. Revenue and Judicial stamps show a decrease of 2·02, made up to a considerable extent by Court Fee Stamps (1·38).

301. The receipts for 1331 F. are practically the same as for 1330 F.; the expectations of enhanced proceeds have not materialised.

302. The receipts for 1331 F. are 7·37 against 6·91 of 1330 F. It was expected that enhanced postage rates would be enforced early in 1331 F. This was not found feasible. Hence the actuals of 1331 F. are less than the Budget although more than the actuals of 1330 F.

303. During 1331 F. the payment of surplus profits of the Broad Gauge and the Metre Gauge Railways was deferred pending settlement of the payment of British Income, Corporation and excess profits taxes; this accounts for the apparent decrease.

304. The decrease is due to the depreciation charges (1·05) for 1332 F. being paid in advance in 1331 F. The commercialised accounts of the year show a profit of 1·58.

305. This is the last year in which Workshop accounts will appear not fully commercialised. The excess of expenditure over receipts amounts to ·77.

306. The decrease is under miscellaneous receipts which are a constantly variable item.

307. The other decreases do not call for any explanation.



## EXPENDITURE

308. The important variations from the Estimates are tabulated below :—

Budget Heads		Under- estimates in lakhs	Budget Heads		Over- estimates in lakhs
Land Revenue .. ..		·46	Opium .. ..		·20
Interest .. ..		·86	Forest .. ..		·72
Education .. ..		3·67	Customs .. ..		1·58
Minor Depts. .. ..		·29	Excise .. ..		2·38
Buildings and Communica- tions .. ..		5·09	Stamps .. ..		·61
Irrigation .. ..		2·26	Mint .. ..		·40
Printing .. ..		·72	Paper Currency .. ..		·28
Development .. ..		2·18	General Administration .. ..		·31
Miscellaneous .. ..		·58	Mansabs .. ..		·86
Other heads .. ..		·45	Military .. ..		4·19
			Courts .. ..		1·22
			Police .. ..		·86
			Medical .. ..		3·22
			Agriculture .. ..		1·24
			Veterinary .. ..		1·18
			Co-operative .. ..		·68
			Municipality and Public Improvements .. ..		4·41
			Industrial Department .. ..		1·04
			Other heads .. ..		·32
Total .. ..		16·06	Total .. ..		25·05
Net decrease 8·99					

It will be observed from the above that the ordinary service expenditure is less than the budget by about 9 lakhs. The chief heads under which there have been increases are :—Education (3·67), Communications and Buildings (5·09), Irrigation (2·26), Development (2·18) and Miscellaneous (·58) lakhs. On the other hand, the main decreases are under the heads Municipalities and Public Improvements (4·41), Military (4·19), Medical (3·22), Excise (2·33), Customs (1·58), Courts (1·22), Agriculture (1·24) and Industries Department (1·04); the cumulative effect of other variations has resulted in a saving of 3½ lakhs. It may be noted that the under-estimates of expenditure under certain heads like Education, Communications and Buildings, and Irrigation do not really indicate any excess over their detailed budget allotments but only an over-estimate of the “Probable Savings” which were, in accordance with past experience and practice, deducted from their total allotment, and the net balance only shown in the budget to make it approximate more closely to what, it was expected, the departments would spend in the aggregate. Thus, for example, the sum total of the different allotments made in the detailed Educational budget came to 63·74 lakhs, but 5·38 lakhs was deducted from this as probable savings and 58·36 shown as the total net grant in the budget. The accounts show an actual expenditure of 60·68 lakhs which is over the net but within the gross budget allotment. In other cases like the Development Department the under-estimate is due to the creation of new counter-balanced by the abolition of existing appointments in other departments like the Industries Department, which consequently show an over-estimate.

*Under-Estimates*

309. The increase is chiefly under salaries, due to District Treasury establishment being shown for the time being under this head; it is balanced in part by savings under the provision for other salaries and reserves.

310. The increase (.70) is due to the interest paid on the new loan raised in 1880-1881 F. This however is partly balanced by decrease in Interest paid on Fund Deposits as well as other liabilities of Government, leaving the net increase at .36.

311. The budget estimate provided for two reserves under this head, one for revision of salaries and the other for expansion, aggregating  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs (8.48). Out of this the University with its Press has absorbed .28, High Schools .39, Middle Schools .85 which three together make up about a lakh and a half (1.52); whilst Primary Schools have taken up almost  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs (5.16). Inspection shows an increase of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a lakh (.49) whilst Scholarships, due to a specially large batch of students having been sent for Technical and Industrial training to England, has an increase of over a lakh (1.06); Libraries one-third of a lakh (.33). Thus the Department has spent fully up to the grants allotted to it, and there has been practically no "Probable Savings" for which, in accordance with previous practice and experience, a deduction of 5.38 had been made in the departmental total to make it approximate to more closely to what was expected would be spent by the Department on the whole. The actual expenditure would have shown an excess practically to the full extent of this amount of "Probable Savings" but for the fact that the receipts of the Department are better by half a lakh (.54) and the adjustments on account of Pension are less by about a lakh (.86); and thus the under estimate in the net grant as shown in the budget is 3.67.

312. The increase is due to the final payment of .39 to the Italian expert for conservation work of the Ajanta Caves, which, balanced partly by small savings under various items, leaves the expenditure .29 higher than the estimate.

313. The budget anticipated savings of 6.90 in their grant. The department has, however, spent its grant almost upto the full with the result, as in the case of the Educational Department, that the net budget total under this head shows an increase of 5.09; in other words, the "Probable Savings" had been over-estimated at seven lakhs instead of a lakh only.

314. Here again as against "Probable Savings" of 6.90, which were deducted from the gross grant of 43.42 of the Department, they have amounted only to about 4.64, leaving thereby an increase of 2.26 in the net budget figure.

315. There has been an increase of .25 under working expenses, due to purchase of machinery and a decrease in receipts mainly owing to bills pending realisation, which have led to a net increase of .72 over the Budget grant.

316. This was a new Department, inaugurated during the course of the year, and the apparent increase is really made up of expenditure transferred from other Departments.

317. The increase is mainly due to miscellaneous refunds of amounts, adjusted previously to unclassified compensations (.21), being charged to this head.

318. The other variations (.45) under various items are too small to call for special remarks.

### *Over-Estimates*

319. The savings are under salaries (.13) commission on sale and other items (.07).

**320.** The savings are under conservancy and works ( $\cdot 95$ ) and are balanced partly by increases due to revision of salaries and other small items amounting to  $\cdot 23$ .  
**Forest  $\cdot 72$**

**321.** The savings are due to reserves for revision of salaries, etc. not being utilised ( $1\cdot 18$ ). The fall in pension charges ( $\cdot 15$ ) and repairs ( $+ \cdot 25$ ) account for the remaining increase.  
**Customs  $1\cdot 53$**

**322.** The reserve for the reorganization and the revision of salaries ( $2\cdot 85$ ) was found more by  $\cdot 83$  than required. The consequent decrease in pensionary charges ( $\cdot 21$ ) and the savings from unpaid compensation ( $1\cdot 19$ ) contribute towards the remaining decrease.  
**Excise  $2\cdot 33$**

**323.** The decrease is mainly due to savings under purchase of materials under Stamp Manufacture.  
**Stamps  $\cdot 61$**

**324.** The savings are mainly under coining charges.  
**Mint  $\cdot 40$**

**325.** The lapse is mainly under charges for printing Currency Notes.  
**Paper Currency  $\cdot 23$**

**326.** The total charges under General Administration is  $35\cdot 17$  against the estimate of  $33\cdot 32$ . Eliminating however the extraordinary charge of  $2\cdot 16$  on account of advance salaries to the late President and his staff, the actual ordinary expenditure under this head is  $\cdot 31$  less. The decrease is mainly due to the expenditure of District Treasuries approximating  $2\cdot 50$  being shown in 1331 F. under Land Revenue, balanced to a large extent by excess expenditure under Tour Charges ( $\cdot 65$ ) and increase due to revision of salaries.  
**General Administration  $\cdot 31$**

**327.** The decrease is, as usual, due to lapses by the demise of Mansabdars.  
**Mansabs  $\cdot 36$**

**328.** The chief lapses are under Regular Troops ( $1\cdot 22$ ), Imperial Service Troops ( $1\cdot 57$ ), Golconda Brigade ( $\cdot 46$ ) and Irregular Troops ( $1\cdot 32$ ) due to unfilled vacancies. These savings are over and above the estimated probable savings of ( $3\cdot 37$ ). The lapses have been to some extent balanced by increases under pensionary charges, bringing the net decrease to  $4\cdot 19$ .  
**Military  $4\cdot 19$**

**329.** The savings under reserves for re-organisation of salaries after placing officers in the new grades is ( $\cdot 82$ ). The decrease in pensionary charges ( $\cdot 10$ ) combined with increased receipts and adjustments have brought the net decrease to  $1\cdot 22$ .  
**Courts  $1\cdot 22$**

**330.** The savings are under salaries ( $\cdot 39$ ), pensionary charges ( $\cdot 29$ ) and buildings ( $\cdot 18$ ).  
**Police  $\cdot 86$**

**331.** The lapse is due to the absence of epidemics ( $2\cdot 07$ ). Improvement in receipts has contributed a further decrease of  $\cdot 22$ . The savings from the reserve make up the remaining decrease.  
**Medical  $3\cdot 22$**

**332.** The decrease is due to the general reserve and the reserve for sinking of wells not being utilised.  
**Agriculture  $1\cdot 24$**

**333.** The savings under special charges ( $\cdot 56$ ), unspent reserve ( $\cdot 31$ ), improvements in receipts ( $\cdot 23$ ) and other items ( $\cdot 08$ ) make up the total decrease of ( $1\cdot 18$ ).  
**Veterinary  $1\cdot 18$**

**334.** The savings of ( $\cdot 41$ ) under salaries and contingencies and the lapses in reserve ( $\cdot 21$ ) mainly account for the decrease.  
**Co-operative Credit  $\cdot 68$**

335. Savings under Drainage scheme (6·00), City Improvement Board (·54) and other items (·22) set off by the increase under Flood Remedial Works, etc. (2·35) account for the lapse.

336. Abolition of the Directorate (·49) substituted by a Deputy Secretary under General Administration and savings under reserve and other charges explain the decrease.

337. The other lapses aggregating ·32 in various heads are too small to require notice.

338. A portion of the famine expenditure for 1330 F. had remained unadjusted. The adjustment amounted to 7·27 or 5·27 more than was anticipated.

339. Capital expenditure was 103·58 lakhs against an estimate of 96·47 lakhs. The chief variations were as follows :—

		Estimates	Actuals
Railway construction	..	53·73	68·16
Electricity	.. ..	30·95	31·92
Workshop	.. ..	1·27	·01
Telephone	.. ..	6·52	3·49
Industries	.. ..	4·00	..
Total	..	96·47	103·58

The expenditure under Railway construction is really an adjustment of past commitments. £25,000 represent a payment authorised in 1915 for the purchase of three locomotive engines and other material for the Secunderabad-Gadwal Railway, which the Company was allowed to draw in 1922. £55,000 were for material for the completion of the Kazipett-Bellarshah line. The increase under Electricity and the decrease under Telephone are due to actual charges during the year.

340. The Investments during the year were 29·17 lakhs against an estimate of 23·33 lakhs. The increase is due to payments on account of the first instalment (3·50 lakhs) of 20 lakhs of Singareni Collieries Debentures and the first call (2·33 lakhs) of 5 lakhs of Shahabad Cement Co. shares, by the purchase of which Government have decided to help these two large capital undertakings within the State.

341. The variations under Debt Heads are tabulated below :—

#### Debt Heads

Heads	Receipts		Expenditure		Estimated surplus or deficit	Actual surplus or deficit
	Estimate	Actuals	Estimate	Actuals		
Govt. Debt. ..	..	71·22	1·50	·88	— 1·50	+ 70·84
Deposits bearing interest.	3·12	6·14	..	8·58	+ 3·12	— 2·39
Deposits not bearing interest.	7·00	142·97	3·00	127·94	+ 4·00	+ 15·03
Advances bearing interest.	4·88	15·62	2·53	9·56	+ 1·85	+ 6·06
Advances not bearing interest.	10·67	18·22	5·15	9·42	+ 5·52	+ 8·80
Remittances ..	..	16·47	..	148·77	..	—132·30
Suspense (uncashed cheques).	..	87·48	..	..	..	+ 37·48
Total ..	25·17	308·07	12·18	304·60	+12·99	— 1·53

The subscriptions to the 6 % loan of 1351-1361, which was announced after the issue of and was, therefore, unprovided for in, the 1331 F. budget fetched 71·22 lakhs. The loan was raised to finance capital commitments for Railway construction and Electric Power House, and the fact that it was over-subscribed at 6 % notwithstanding the more tempting loans then in the British Indian Market was a gratifying testimony, at the time, to the high level at which the credit of His Exalted Highness' Government stood.

342. The transactions under this head have resulted in a net deficit of 2·39. The investments made by the State Life Insurance (3·48), Telephone depreciation and Electricity Department depreciation (2·14) were counter-balanced by withdrawals of State Life Insurance Fund (8·01).

Deposits bearing In-terest

343. Receipts under this head were 142·97 lakhs and disbursements amounted to 127·94 resulting in a surplus of 15·03. The surplus is chiefly attributable to excess deposits by Local Funds (6·48), Public Works Department (2·93) and Court of Wards (2·50), Villages under attachment (2·37) and other depositors (1·43). The excess withdrawals under various minor heads were ·68.

Deposits not bearing Interest

344. Receipts (15·62), less disbursements (9·56) result in a surplus of (6·06) chiefly due to other miscellaneous advances and Takavis.

Advances bearing In-terest

345. The surplus is due to recovery of miscellaneous past advances.

Advances not bearing Interest

346. The outgoings under this head have exceeded the incomings by 132·30 as at the close of the year there were remittances pending adjustment with the Sarf-i-Khas which were fully adjusted in the beginning of 1332 F.

Remittances

347. The excess is chiefly attributable to a cheque of 57·00 lakhs of the Sarf-i-Khas the payment of which was postponed till the beginning of 1332 F. On the other hand cheques of 1330 F. cashed in 1331 F. have brought down the difference to 37·43 lakhs.

Cheques not Cashed

348. The coins issued for circulation amounted to 19·56 lakhs, the coins withdrawn from circulation to 4·09 and the expenditure on purchase of bullion was 1·27.

Coinage and Currency

349. The closing balance for 1331 F. was estimated at 389·33 lakhs ; it is actually 443·62 or better by 54·29 lakhs. The improvement is due, in the first place, to the opening balance for 1331 F. having been better by 40·30 (521·29 against 480·99 lakhs). The surplus under service heads after meeting the extraordinary expenditure of 16·42 adds 27·26 lakhs to the estimated cash balance whilst the increase in the coins in circulation adds another 14·20 lakhs. These three factors make up a total improvement in the cash balance of 81·76 lakhs. Against this there are the extra Investments amounting to 5·84 and additional Capital expenditure 7·11, whilst the net result of the debt head transactions is a further drain of 14·52 lakhs on the cash balances. The sum total of these three factors on the other side is thus 27·47 lakhs which reduces the improvement in the cash balances from 81·76 to 54·29 lakhs and starts the year 1332 F. with an opening balance of 443·62 lakhs as against 389·33 lakhs with which the year was expected to close.

Cash Balance

The statement below exhibits in tabular form the effects on the cash balance of these different classes of receipts and disbursements :—

	Original estimate		Actuals		Difference	
	Receipts	Disbursements	Receipts	Disbursements	+ Better	— Worse
Opening balance ..	480·99	..	521·29	..	+ 40·80	..
Service heads surplus ..	15·15	..	42·41	..	+ 27·26	..
Capital expenditure ..	..	96·47	..	108·58	..	— 7·11
Investments ..	..	23·38	..	29·17	..	— 5·84
Debt heads ..	12·99	..	..	1·58	..	— 14·52
Coinage and bullion ..	..	..	19·56	5·86	+ 14·20	..
Total ..	..	91·66	..	77·67	+ 13·99	..
Closing balance ..	389·83	..	448·62	..	+ 54·29	..

## SECTION II

### Paper Currency Department.

350. Notes of various denominations (one hundred, ten and five) were in circulation as in the previous year. Out of 52,081 One Rupee Notes which remained under circulation at the end of 1330 F. 35,782 were withdrawn during the year under report for the reason stated in para 312 of the previous year's Report.

351. Excluding notes in Government Treasuries and the Hyderabad Branch of the Imperial Bank of India, the net circulation of notes of various denominations on the last day of 1330 and 1331 F. was as follows :

Year.	O.S. Rs. in lakhs.
1330 Fasli. ..	116·96
1331 „ ..	139·45

The percentage of notes of various denominations to the gross circulation (Rs. 1,53,87,594) was as follows on the last day of 1331 Fasli :—

	Per cent.
1 Rupee Notes .. ..	00·1
5 „ .. ..	14·5
10 „ .. ..	46·7
100 „ .. ..	38·7

352. The Paper Currency Reserve stood as follows on the last day of 1330 and 1331 Fasli :—

	1330 F.	1331 F.
O.S. Rupee Coins ..	1,06,68,061 ..	96,60,094
B.G. Rupee Coins ..	..	B.G. Rs. 17,14,285
		equivalent to
		O.S. Rs. 19,99,999—2—8
5 per cent. War Bonds .	B.G. Rs. 81,95,000 ..	B.G. Rs. 81,95,000
	equivalent to	equivalent to
	O.S. Rs. 87,27,500 ..	O.S. Rs. 87,27,500—0—0

The interest due on investments to the end of 1331 F. amounted to Rs. 1,86,375. After deducting Rs. 4,423 on account of establishment charges for the year and Rs. 57,373 for depreciation, at 10 per cent. on total capital expenditure of Rs. 5,73,731 incurred to the end of 1331 F. on engraving plates and printing notes, there was a net gain of Rs. 1,24,579.

# CHAPTER VIII

## SECTION I.

### Ecclesiastical Department.

**353.** Moulvi Habeeb-ur-Rahman Khan Sahib Sherwani (Nawab Sadar Yar Jung Bahadur) continued as Sadar-us-Sudur during the year under report.

Control

**354.** The Budget provision and expenditure on account of religious and charitable grants in 1330 F. and in 1331 F. are given below :

Budget provision and expenditure

Year		Budget provision	Expenditure
		O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
1330 Fasli	..	8,25,000	8,58,157
1331 Fasli	..	9,00,000	9,54,227

**355.** The following statement shows how the expenditure was distributed.

Details of expenditure

Heads			1330 F.	1331 F.
			O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
Cost of Ecclesiastical Establishment	..	..	1,05,125	1,57,643
Mosques and Temples	..	..	98,709	1,05,533
Grants to religious and charitable institutions	..	..	41,524	92,951
Expenses in connection with festivals	..	..	57,112	62,311
Mamuldars	..	..	69,671	52,302
Yomiadars and Salianadars	..	..	2,45,025	2,55,875
Charges on account of Pilgrims to Mecca	..	..	66,259	38,057
Charities	..	..	1,74,732	1,89,555
		Total	8,58,157	9,54,227

**356.** Among the reforms effected in the department during the period 1321 F. to 1331 F., of which a report has been received from the Sadar-us-Sudur, may be mentioned the following :—

Reforms

The *Ahli Khidmat Sharia* (Religious office bearers) have been exempted from payment of nazranas for getting diplomas ; a new form has been proposed for “ Siahijat Nikah ” (marriage contract forms) and three copies of this form have to be made, of which one is to be kept in the Kazi's Office, one in the Sadarat-ul-Aliya and one sent to the local court ; Kazis have been made responsible for maintaining a marriage register ; Nikahana (Kazi's fee) was formerly Rs. 3-10-0 in the City and Rs. 1-4-0- in the Districts, but now one uniform rate has been fixed for the City as well as for Districts viz, Rs. 5 for each marriage, the Kazi's and Deputy Kazis being authorised to accept even less amount from the poor ; arrangements have been made in the Nizamiah School to impart religious instruction to the children of “ Sajjadas ” and *Ahli Khidmat-Sharia*, and also for holding annual examination of *Ahli Khidmat Sharia* viz. Mullas, Mouzzans and Imams and Deputy Kazis : others are also allowed to appear for the examination on payment of fee viz. Re. 1 ; a note has been added to section 421 of the *Asafia* Penal Code with a view to put a stop to intermarriages among relatives strictly forbidden by Islam ; the period for which the wife of a

deserter-husband should await his return before performing a second "Nikah" has been fixed at 4 years and an explanatory note has been added to section 421 of the *Asafia* Penal Code to this effect; in order to prevent the performance of marriages without the permission of Kazis and Naib Kazis, the Talukdars of districts have been empowered to impose a fine amounting to ten times the "Nikahana" (Kazis' fee) on those who perform marriages without the permission of Kazis and Deputy Kazis. In the City these powers have been delegated to the Nazim of the Religious Department and the Sadar-us-Sudur has been authorised to hear appeals.

## SECTION II. Civil Supplies

357. Nawab Mohiuddin Yar Jung Bahadur, Customs Commissioner, continued as Director of Civil Supplies to the end of Farwardi 1331 F. when the Department was abolished.

**Control**

358. During the year under report no fresh stock was purchased but attempts were made to dispose of the existing stock in the City of Hyderabad where the system of sale of cheap grain through Government Agency was continued as before. This system was abolished in the districts in favour of a system of sale through Local Non-Official Advisory Boards consisting of local merchants and pleaders and worked satisfactorily.

**Work done in 1331 F.**

359. This Department was established on the 13th Amardad 1327 F. and was closed on the 28th Farwardi 1331 F. i.e. it lasted for 3 years and 9 months. The total capital expenditure invested during this period amounted to Rs. 16,33,801 and of this amount Rs. 11,61,851 were refunded to Government, Rs. 3,69,360 were on account of loss incurred by the sale of cheap grain and Rs. 1,02,590 were spent on establishment and other administrative charges.

**Closing of the Department**

## SECTION III. Electricity Department.

360. Mr. R. L. Gamlen continued as Director, Electricity Department, till the 11th Mehir 1331 F. when he proceeded on Government duty to England. For the rest of the year Mr. Browne, Assistant Director, acted as Director.

**Control**

361. As before, there were 8 main and feeder lines and 39 sub stations. 7,658 yards of underground cable costing Rs. 62,065 and over-head lines costing Rs. 21,402 were laid during the year.

**Number of lines**

Including Secunderabad, there were 2,466 consumers at the end of 1331 F. Forty five water pumps, 83 flour and rice mills, 3 X-Ray apparatus, 11 mortar mills, 2 Ice factories, one tile factory and 27 mortars for sundry works were worked by electricity.

362. The total capital expenditure incurred by the Department on plant and machinery to the end of 1331 F. was Rs. 34,50,735 and the profits for 1331 F. after deducting Rs. 1,05,000 for depreciation show a return of 4.5 per cent. on the capital outlay as against 3.1 in the preceding year.

**Receipts and expenditure**

## SECTION IV. Workshop.

363. The total value of the work turned out during 1331 F., including supplies to Government departments in the State and to private bodies and the public, was Rs. 3,65,033 against Rs. 3,72,487 in the preceding year.

**Work done during 1331 F.**



- Cost** 364. The total cost of maintenance of the Workshop Department was Rs. 30,580 against Rs. 43,196 in the previous year.

## SECTION V.

### Nizamia Observatory.

- Control** 365. Mr. T. B. Bhaskaran, M.A., F.R.A.S., continued in charge of the Observatory during the year under report.

**Work done** 366. The extension of the survey to the Southern Section Decl.  $23^{\circ}$  was sanctioned by Government on the recommendation of the International Astronomical Union and a catalogue of guiding stars from Algiers and Cordoba catalogue was prepared for plates in this zone. Sixty five plates of zone  $23^{\circ}$  containing 39,774 star images were measured. Besides, 29 plates of zone  $21^{\circ}$  and the remaining 5 plates of zone  $22^{\circ}$  were taken and measured, reductions of about 135 plates of zone  $21^{\circ}$  were completed and tables for the calculation of the Standard Co-ordinates were computed during the year under report.

- Expenditure** 367. The cost of maintaining the Observatory was Rs. 51,169 in 1331 F. as against Rs. 28,220 in the previous year, the excess expenditure being due to the completion of the unfinished portion of the Telescope House and the installation of the Grubb Equatorial Telescope during the year.

## SECTION VI.

### The City Improvement Board.

- Control** 368. Mr. P. A. Bhowhani, B.A., A.C.E., was in charge of the City Improvement Board during the year under report.

**Works** 369. In the year under report, the southern embankment of the Musi river, the improvement of Sultan Shahi quarter, the widening of the Pathergatti road (experimental portion) and the Narayanguda corner, and the construction of a road from the Lingampalli bridge to the zenana platform were finished.

The following works were in progress :—

The construction of houses for poor people at Nampalli and Mussallam Jung Devdi, the improvement of the Akbarjah Bazaar, the Nampalli and Mussallam Jung quarters, and the construction of the Padshahi Ashurkhana road.

At the end of the year under report orders were passed for starting the Storm Water Drainage Scheme, the estimated cost being Rs. 10,00,000.

- Expenditure** 370. The total expenditure on works, including compensation of land acquired, amounted to Rs. 6,52,326 and on establishment Rs. 1,11,809.

## SECTION VII.

### Department of Statistics.

- Control** 371. Moulvi Muhammad Rahmatulla Sahib continued as Director of Statistics during the year under report.

**872.** Besides the Weakly Season and Crop Reports, Crop forecasts were prepared and published at regular intervals. **Work done** Statistics were also compiled and published regarding retail prices and imports of commodities into Hyderabad and Secunderabad and regarding Factories and Industrial establishments employing 20 or more labourers at a time and about Agriculture giving details of cultivated, uncultivated and forest areas, areas irrigated under Government and private sources, cattle and plough and the extent and assessment of cultivated lands. Statements in book form were also compiled of wheat, rice and jawar during the period 1800 to 1829 F. Statistics of deaths due to wild beasts which occurred between 1825 and 1830 F. were collected and published. Statistics of mines and output of minerals for the period 1910-1919 were compiled and those for 1920-21 were being collected during the year.

**373.** The total cost of the Department was Rs. 29,255 against Rs. 24,414 in 1830 F. **Expenditure**

## SECTION VIII.

### Development Department.

**374.** Under His Exalted Highness' Farman of the 1st Ramzan 1340 H. (25 Khurda 1331 F.) the Development Department **Origin and Scope** was constituted with a view to secure rapid and adequate development of the resources of the State in special reference to the undeveloped District of Adilabad, by providing immediate means of communication and proper housing accommodation and by constructing Irrigation works and Railways.

The scope and duties of the Department are :—

- (a) To add to the agricultural population of the State by inducing immigration both of foreign and local population into the District.
- (b) To secure the advantages of consolidated farms by grants of land to settlers in perpetuity, the minimum limit being 100 acres.
- (c) To increase the agricultural produce of the State by the utilisation of all culturable land in comparative disuse for agricultural purposes.

**375.** Since Thir 1331 F., much of the period covered by this report has been taken up in organising the Department, formulating a definite policy of colonisation in the Forest areas, drawing up a programme of communications, and making preliminary enquiries to enable conclusions to be arrived at on broad lines as to the best means of carrying out the work assigned. A programme of communications in the Asifabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Warangal districts comprising nearly 683 miles of ordinary road and 487 miles of Railways was drawn up. As the preliminary work of the Department was greatly hampered by the non-existence of large scale maps of the parts it had to deal with, enlarged maps of the Adilabad District and Forest Reserves of Kanad, Manchappa, Bhimgal and of other taluqs in Karimnagar and Warangal Districts were prepared to serve as a guide for settlement surveys, communications, and other projects, and a map of the Dominions, on a scale of 32 " per mile, was drawn up for distribution to applicants. Instead of laying Railways straight away in an undeveloped and sparsely populated district, resulting in considerable loss of income, roads will be constructed in accordance with Railway requirements so that when the country is sufficiently developed and the traffic returns justify railway construction it would only remain to lay rails on the roads and provide station buildings and yards.

لی گئی تھی یہاں ایک آٹھ پیڑیہ دیر پہنچا کر یہ کتاب مستعار کی صورت میں ایک مقررہ مدت سے زیادہ رکھ لی گئی۔

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۱۔ اگر ایک مکتبہ میں ایک ہی کتاب کے کئی نسخے ہوں تو ان کو ایک ہی کتاب کے تحت لکھ دیا جائے گا۔

۱۔ اگر کوئی شخص دوسری شخص کے لئے دعا کرے تو اس کی دعا قبول ہوگی۔  
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 ۵۔ اگر کوئی شخص دوسری شخص کے لئے دعا کرے تو اس کی دعا قبول ہوگی۔  
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عزیز صاحب! کارنا از دم  
تاریک مریض خواب پر جویندہ متعجب  
ہے۔ قحطی ختم نہ ہو سکا ایسا نہیں ہے  
چکا جوائے۔

# REPORT

ON THE

## ADMINISTRATION

OF

**H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions**

FOR THE YEAR

**1331 Fasli**

**( 6th October 1921 to 5th October 1922 A.D.)**

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